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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 158



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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Soviets Lose More Troops in Afghanistan (XINHUA, 5 Jan 81)	1
Lebanese President Appeals for Peace (XINHUA, 7 Jan 81)	2
Thai Official Comments on Kampuchean Guerrilla Strength (XINHUA, 6 Jan 81)	3
Indonesia To Double Defense Budget (XINHUA, 5 Jan 81)	4
UN Conference on Namibia Opens in Geneva (XINHUA, 7 Jan 80)	5
Japanese Prime Minister discusses ASEAN Tour (XINHUA, 8 Jan 81)	6
ASEAN-Japanese Trade Increases Reported (XINHUA, 7 Jan 81)	8
ASEAN Papers Criticize SRV Incursions (XINHUA, 8 Jan 81)	9
Guangdong To Build Wharf in Hong Kong (Julie Auyeung; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST BUSINESS NEWS, 6 Jan 81)	10
Poland in Critical Economic Situation (XINHUA, 8 Jan 81)	12
Polish Oil Well Blows Out (XINHUA, 6 Jan 81)	13

FRG Foreign Minister Criticizes Soviet Hegemony (XINHUA, 7 Jan 81)	14
---	----

Briefs

ASEAN Submarine Cable Memorandum	15
Afghan Leader Interviewed	15
Polish Foreign Debt	15
Polish Agriculture Decreases	16
French-Australian Nuclear Pact	16
Guangdong-Hong Kong Link	16
Libyan Embassy Changes	17
ASEAN Officials Meet	17
Polish Economic Reform	17
London Insurance Office	18
Vietnamese Casualties	18
U.S. Marines in Indian Ocean	18
Pakistan, Iran, Afghan Situation	18

PARTY AND STATE

Twenty Years of Injustice Condemned (Ji Minsheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Dec 80)	19
--	----

Jiang Qing, 29 Dec 'CONCREN RIBAO' Article Discussed (HSIN WAN PAO, 30 Dec 80)	25
---	----

China Zhi Gong Dang Holds Plenary Session 11-18 Dec (XINHUA Domestic Service, 19 Dec 80)	27
---	----

Briefs

Democratic Association Meeting	28
New Marriage Law	28
Journalist Zhu Boshen's Death	28
Judgments Issuing	28

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Briefs

Liaoning PLA Units	29
PLA Navy Technical Achievements	29
Zhejiang People's Air Defense	29
Zhejiang Army-People Relations	29

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Some Views on Recent Chinese Population Trends Examined (Vasile Ghetau; VIITORUL SOCIAL, Jul-Sep 80)	30
---	----

Bishop Interviewed on Christianity in Country (XINHUA, 24 Dec 80)	42
--	----

Fourth National Buddhist Conference Opens in Beijing (XINHUA, 16 Dec 80)	44
---	----

Buddhist Association Elects Officials (XINHUA, 23 Dec 80)	46
Buddhist Theological Institute Reopens (XINHUA, 22 Dec 80)	47
Background of Buddhism in China Highlighted (XINHUA, 16 Dec 80)	49
Prominent Buddhist Leader Rehabilitated (XINHUA, 18 Dec 80)	51
Chinese Universities to Again Offer Sociology Courses (XINHUA, 17 Dec 80)	53
Series of Law Lectures Begin in Beijing (XINHUA, 17 Dec 80)	55
Academic Degrees Committee Meeting Held (XINHUA, 18 Dec 80)	56
'XINHUA' Carries Education News in Brief (XINHUA, 29 Dec 80)	57
Beijing Testing 1970-1976 College Graduates (XINHUA, 28 Dec 80)	58
Beijing Opens First Night College of Law (XINHUA, 13 Dec 80)	60
Foreign Language Teaching Reforms Discussed (XINHUA, 25 Dec 80)	61
Artists Association Spokesman Comments on Art in 1980 (XINHUA, 30 Dec 80)	62
Play on Cultural Revolution Praised (XINHUA, 31 Dec 80)	64
Cultural Relics Publishing House Broadens Scope (XINHUA, 30 Dec 80)	66
Yunnan Minorities Hold Exhibition in Beijing (XINHUA, 19 Dec 80)	68
Cultural News on Publications, Opera (XINHUA, 24 Dec 80)	70
Journalists Association Sponsors Film Reception (XINHUA, 27 Dec 80)	71
Beijing Statistics Bureau Criticizes Costly Weddings (XINHUA, 2 Jan 81)	73

'CONGREN RIBAO' Reports on Prohibition of Firecrackers (XINHUA, 13 Dec 80)	74
---	----

Briefs

Physical Culture Meeting	75
1980 Film Production	75
Ministry of Culture Event	75
Natural Museum Association Congress	76
National Youth Art Exhibition	76
Marxist Theorists	76
Religious Buildings	76
Cultural News Briefs	76
Qi Baishi's Paintings	77
Minority Language Publishing Houses	77
People's Educational Publishing House	77
Hebei Archeological Find	77
Sports Competition	78
Christmas Celebrations	78
Hainan Paper Banned	78
Books on Taiwan	79
Xinjiang Kazak-Chinese Dictionary	79
Xinjiang Rural Savings	79
PLA Theater Art Exhibition	79
Tourism Personnel Training	80
Beijing Planned Parenthood Meeting	80
Anhui Newspaper	80
Shanghai Front Work	80
China Democracy Association Meeting	80
Scientific Socialism Symposium	81
Shanghai Student Crime Rate	81
Literary Magazine	81
Hong Kong Publishing Agency	81
Shaanxi Publication	81
1980 Best-Selling Books	82
New Opera Society	82

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIETS LOSE MORE TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW051326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Islamabad, January 5 (XINHUA)--A large number of Russians including one officer were killed by the Mujahideen during the heavy fighting in Tagab District, Parwan Province two weeks ago, according to a spokesman of the Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan in Peshawar today.

He said one Russian tank and 10 supply trucks were destroyed during the fighting. Some arms and ammunition as well as 6 communication sets were captured by the Mujahideen, he added.

According to the sources of HEZB-E ISLAMI of Afghanistan, several training centres were blown up by the Mujahideen in Jalalabad City on December 27.

On the same day, heavy fighting in Kaga District, Nangarhar Province, caused the destruction of five Russian tanks or armoured cars and the death of 27 militia men.

Reports from Laghman Province on January 3 said that the Mujahideen had attacked the Russian forces in the Sogkhakan area. In the three-hour clash, two Russian tanks were destroyed and 50 soldiers killed.

A report from Paktia Province said that in the recent heavy fighting in the district of Aji, three Russian tanks were destroyed and a number of Russian invaders and Afghan troops killed.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR PEACE

OW0713-6 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Beirut, January 6 (XINHUA)—Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis appealed today to "those who are concerned about the safeguard of Lebanon to translate their words into action, to confirm their respect for the rights of the Lebanese and not to contribute consciously or unconsciously to the continuation of the tragedy in Lebanon."

At a meeting with foreign ambassadors, President Sarkis said that Lebanon is subjected to a severe test and she can only "reject all settlements which could prevent or delay the solution of the Lebanese crisis, regardless of any other regional or international problem and its connection with the Lebanese crisis."

On the Palestine problem, he said, "All plans of settlement based on resettlement (of the Palestinian people in Lec En) have been rejected because they not only jeopardize the vital interests of Lebanon but also fail to take into consideration the right of the Palestinian people to their own territory."

"We will continue to mobilize all energies to support the Palestinian cause," he said, "and urge the countries of the world to seek a just and overall settlement on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestine state in their own territory."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLA STRENGTH

OW060738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Bangkok, January 6 (XINHUA)—Squadron leader Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council (NSC), said yesterday that there is a growing tendency towards the formation of a Kampuchean united front to oppose Vietnamese forces.

He predicted that the war in Kampuchean will be a protracted one, but "not a fait accompli case as always claimed by Vietnam."

Lecturing a meeting at the Government House, Prasong said the Khmer Rouge guerrillas have used heavy weapons in battles with Vietnamese troops, set up mobile combat units and shifted from defensive to offensive in certain areas.

The Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces have almost doubled from 25,000 combatants to 45,000 during the two-year struggle against Vietnamese occupation troops.

He stated that a political solution can be achieved in Kampuchea only by implementing the U.N. resolution which calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination by the Khmer people.

"The world must not be misguided to other directions by Vietnamese propaganda," he warned.

Referring to Soviet activities in Vietnam, Prasong said the number of Russian advisers in Vietnam has risen and more naval vessels, fighter and transport planes are stationed on Vietnamese territory. The Soviet military infrastructure has markedly increased, including an intelligence-gathering network.

"The presence of Russian advisers in Laos and Kampuchea has aggravated the situation in the two countries, and Vietnam has made itself a complete proxy of the Soviet Union," he said.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDONESIA TO DOUBLE DEFENSE BUDGET

OW051252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)—Indonesian President Suharto announced in Jakarta today that the defence budget will be doubled up to over 481,000 million rupiahs (about 800 million U.S. dollars) for 1981-82 while the previous defence budget was only 250,000 million rupiahs (about 408 million dollars), according to press reports received here.

Addressing a plenary session of parliament to deliver the draft budget, the president said the budget will be spent to carry out the military strategic plannings.

He said the whole draft budget for the fiscal year amounts to 13,900,000 million rupiahs (about 23,000 million dollars) marking an increase of 31.7 per cent over the previous one.

The president said the draft budget would consist of domestic revenues amounting to some 12,200,000 million rupiahs (about 20,300 million dollars) and foreign aid of 1,600,000 million rupiahs (about 2,700 million dollars). He noted domestic revenues increased by 35.5 per cent and development expenditures by 27.3 per cent. "With increasing domestic revenues, we shall be better able to administer our own state affairs," he said.

President Suharto announced that Indonesia's population, based on the latest census, totalled 147,383,075. From 1971 (the previous census year) up to 1980, the population of the country increased by some 2.34 per cent. "Considering a relatively still high production growth, it would stimulate us to continue and intensify further the family planning programme," he said.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA OPENS IN GENEVA

OWO71620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim opened a week-long conference on the future of Namibia today in Geneva with the hope that the territory would become independent by the end of this year, according to reports reaching here.

Representatives from South Africa and the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the two main delegates concerned, attended the conference.

Also present were delegates from the front-line African states, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania. Others attending as observers were Nigeria, OAU and five Western countries (Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany).

In his opening address, Waldheim said that the first aim of the meeting was to set a date for a ceasefire and he hoped there would be a firm agreement on this by the time the conference finished on January 14. He also called for implementation of a three-year-old U.N. plan for self-rule by the end of 1981 in the territory, known as Namibia. The plan calls for U.N.-supervised "free and fair elections."

He said the only alternative to independence for Namibia was a continuation of suspicion, violence and hatred between the parties.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ASEAN TOUR

OWO20806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, January 8 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Mrs. Suzuki left here this morning on a 13-day tour of the five ASEAN countries--the first overseas visit since his inauguration. He will have deep-going exchange of views with the leaders of these countries on bilateral economic cooperation and the complicated Kampuchea issue.

He will wind up his trip with an official speech in Bangkok, spelling out his government's new approach and basic policy in relation to ASEAN.

Departing from a Japanese prime minister's customary practice of first visiting the United States, Suzuki explained that he wished to "demonstrate in deed the importance (Japan) attaches to the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations."

Suzuki will visit the United States this summer and will participate in a south-north summit to be held in Mexico and the summit of seven Western nations in Canada. His current tour is generally regarded as "the inception of Suzuki diplomacy."

Suzuki will start the current tour with the Philippines and then proceed to Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Takao Kameoka.

Before his departure, Suzuki said that "ASEAN is Japan's permanent friend" and that beginning as ASEAN's "good partner," Japan will become a country "advancing together with ASEAN." The Japanese press also underlined the inseparable tie between Japan and ASEAN and noted that closer relations with ASEAN constitute a link in the guarantees for Japan's overall security.

To Japan, the ASEAN countries are a major supplier of raw materials such as tin and rubber. Next to the United States, they accommodate the second largest share of Japan's overseas investments. In 1979, Japan's exports to these nations amounted to 14.7 per cent of its total exports and the percentage for 1980 is even higher. Private Japanese investments in ASEAN countries totalled 2,652 million U.S. dollars by the end of 1979.

Besides, the Malacca Strait between Indonesia and Singapore is Japan's life-line for with 80 per cent of the country's imported oil and 40 per cent of its manufactured goods passing through the strait.

Japanese papers pointed out that the relationship with ASEAN is a matter of life and death to Japan and that peace and stability in Southeast Asia is "indispensable to Japan's peace and prosperity."

While cordially welcoming the Japanese Prime Minister, the ASEAN countries have yet some reasons to be wary of and complain about Japanese economic cooperation. Deeply disturbed by Suzuki's current trip, Moscow has tried to take advantage of this discord and, through its mouthpiece the newspaper PRAVDA, to estrange the ASEAN nations from Japan.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN-JAPANESE TRADE INCREASES REPORTED

OW071706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has emerged as a major trading partner of Japan as their two-way trade during the five-year period from 1975 to 1979 grew 110.92 per cent to a record 13,632 million U.S. dollars last year, according to an AFP report from Manila.

According to the latest Japanese customs clearance statistics issued by the Japanese Embassy in Manila, ASEAN countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines--enjoyed an advantage over Japan since their regional exports rose faster than imports during the period. ASEAN exports, mostly raw materials rather than finished products, showed an increase of 115.71 per cent (or 9,911 million dollars) from 6,365 million dollars in 1975 to 16,276 million dollars in 1979.

ASEAN imports from Japan rose by 62.8 per cent, or 3,721 million dollars, during the same period.

Products exported from ASEAN consisted mainly of natural rubber, tin, tropical timber, vegetable oil, bauxite, copper ore and crude oil.

Direct Japanese private investments in the ASEAN region during the same period rose by 100.45 per cent, from 1,323 million dollars to 2,652 million dollars.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN PAPERS CRITICIZE SRV INCURSIONS

OWO81346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Hong Kong, January 8 (XINHUA)--Malaysian, Thai and Singapore newspapers condemn the fresh Vietnamese invasion of Thailand as a premeditated provocation and well-planned out.

The Malaysian SIN CHEW JIT POH said editorially yesterday that Vietnam has declared its refusal to attend the proposed international conference on Kampuchea, which the ASEAN countries are actively promoting through diplomatic channels. Now it demonstrated its "determination" to oppose this conference by resuming border incursions in an attempt to thwart ASEAN's diplomatic efforts.

The editorial pointed out that "Vietnam's resumption of gross military invasion has not only aggravated the tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border, but also convinced ASEAN countries that it is a most arduous task to persuade Vietnam to attend the proposed international conference."

The Malaysian NEW STRAITS TIMES said in an editorial on January 6, "Hanoi's immediate objective may be to revive last July's proposal that a DMZ straddling the Thai-Kampuchean border be established, the first step in securing acceptance of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime."

The Thai TONGFUA DAILY NEWS said in an editorial yesterday that the aim of the new incursions, like those in June, was to intimidate the ASEAN countries into dropping the Kampuchean issue, because both Vietnam and its patron Moscow would not like to see any alteration of "fait accompli" in Kampuchea with a view to preventing any unfavourable effect on Vietnam's "Indochinese Federation" scheme and Russia's global strategy for hegemony.

The Singapore SIN CHEW JIT POH said on January 5 that the new attacks mounted by Vietnam on Thailand could only result in closer unity between ASEAN countries and world public opposition to and condemnation of Hanoi's aggressive nature.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG TO BUILD WHARF IN HONG KONG

HK060259 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST BUSINESS NEWS in English
6 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Julie Auyeung]

[Text] Guangdong Province is investing \$400 million in Hong Kong to build a wharf mainly for its cargo vessels headed for the colony.

The investment is being made through Guangdong Enterprises Ltd, a newly-established company here which acts as agent for all economic entities and corporations in Guangdong.

To be located in Kowloon Bay, the project will be a joint cooperation between Guangdong Enterprises and the Hong Kong-based Chukong Shipping Co.

This is the second wharf project announced recently to be built in Hong Kong with Chinese capital.

The other one--also a \$400 million project--is being planned by China Merchants Steam Navigation Co Ltd. It is to be built near Tuen Mun for vessels of 10,000 to 20,000 tons.

A company executive of Guangdong Enterprises said yesterday that the move is "to foster closer economic relations between the two places."

He disclosed that site investigation is being carried out and that the building of the wharf is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

"As trading between Hong Kong and Guangdong increases, we are anticipating more cargo to be transported to Hong Kong by dry-cargo vessels.

"In fact, Guangdong Province will give priority of investment in Hong Kong to that of improving the sea transportation facilities," the executive added.

Although the volume of rail transportation of Chinese cargo is also very significant, Guangdong Enterprises will not consider investing in a rail or air link.

This is mainly to make use of the existing cargo-handling facilities in Hong Kong especially in view of the Hong Kong Government's plan to allocate more such cargo-handling basins to Chinese vessels.

Moreover, the improvement of the rail system within China is still moving ahead slowly. The system is unable to cope with the fast development of the Hong Kong section.

He explained: "We cannot simply invest in the section of the railway on the Hong Kong side. The railway system within Guangdong is still poor and needs to be taken care of before we attempt another move."

The Kowloon Bay wharf project is the first investment made by Guangdong Enterprises Ltd which was officially inaugurated yesterday.

The company "has drawn closer the economic ties between Hong Kong and Guangdong," said the vice-governor of the province, Mr Zeng Dingshi, at the opening ceremony attended by over 1,200 guests.

Guangdong Enterprises has a registered capital of \$5 million, purely from Guangdong interests.

"The company will lighten the workload now being borne by China Resources, Wah-yuan and other agents which have been representing Chinese products in the Hong Kong market for a long time," Mr Zeng emphasized.

And the function previously carried out by the "old agents" will be transferred gradually to the new company, representing a change in the trade pattern between Chinese corporations and their trading partners.

Guangdong Enterprises will strengthen its activities by increasing the number of staff. Its staff of 100 mostly come from Guangdong.

"We are ready to take over the business from China Resources and other Hong Kong agents step by step. But I wouldn't say this indicates competition among Chinese companies," the sub-manager, Mr Ho Hei-kun, said.

"We will begin taking back the business in which we have the experience and capacity. We are relatively strong at this moment in business transactions involving native produce and food," Mr Ho stressed.

For the last 6 months, the company has been carrying out business negotiations with local and foreign investors.

Agreements have been concluded concerning trading and other forms of investment in Guangdong, particularly in its free economic trade zones.

Mr Ho added: "Investors in future do not have to go to Guangzhou for trade negotiations as these will be conducted at our office in Hong Kong. This would save investors time."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND IN CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

OWD80818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 7 (XINHUA)--Economic situation in this country has deteriorated particularly in the past few months, with the industries showing no improvement and agriculture falling back to what it was several years ago. The country's national income has declined for the second straight year.

This was the gloomy picture painted by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Henryk Kisiel at a press conference here today.

He added that all this naturally had a negative effect on this year's plan.

The government, he said, would continue to curtail the growth rate of the national income, by cutting down investments, and 49 major projects have been suspended.

He noted that collective consumption would rise and spending for public health, culture, education and art would be increased this year. Per capita income is expected to rise by 17 per cent over last year, and purchasing power up by about 260 billion zlotys. By contrast, increase in commodity production and public services would be within 40-50 billion zlotys. Thus, the basic economic problem facing the country this year is how to narrow down this chilling gap.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH OIL WELL BLOWS OUT

OW061232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 6 (XINHUA)--The nearly month-long blow-out of an oil well drilled last year in the Karlino region on the northwest coast of this country has fired the Poles with hope that they may have hit upon a substantial deposit of black gold and economic relief.

The blow-out started on December 9 and has not yet been stopped despite round-the-clock efforts by experts to cap a well.

Poland is rich in coal with a proven deposit of 160 billion tons. The annual output is some 200 million tons. The country exports 40 million tons each year in barter for the oil it needs. At present, the nearly 17 million tons of oil the country consumes annually are almost entirely imported, mainly from the Soviet Union and also from Libya and Middle East nations. Poland produces only 300,000 [words indistinct] year. The Poles [passage indistinct] largest oil field discovered up to now in this country. However, its deposit is a mere two million tons. Moreover, 1.5 million tons have already been exploited in the past six years.

The Karlino oil field in Koszalin Province is in the east of Kamien Pomorski, Szczecin Province. Experts have determined that the crude oil discovered in the area is of high quality and "free of sulphur." Its deposit is unknown up to now. However, even if the deposit is not large, it is still of great economic and strategic significance to Poland.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES SOVIET HEGEMONY

OW071330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today told a Free Democratic Party rally in Stuttgart that the Soviet hegemonist policy has no future.

Genscher said that the Soviet Union should be aware of the sincere desire of the West for cooperation and disarmament. He urged the Soviet Union to respect the Helsinki principles when pursuing its policies and to pay attention to worldwide reactions to its invasion of Afghanistan so as to reconsider its actions at the forthcoming Soviet Communist Party Congress in February.

The minister stressed the determination of the West to defend itself from attacks and the necessity to solidify the EEC and strengthen the alliance with the United States. Europe must make efforts to safeguard its security, he stated.

Genscher pointed out that the double-tier decision made by the NATO is an inseparable entity, which laid emphasis on both arms replenishment and the need for disarmament talks. Whoever neglects the part of the decision on arms replenishment undermines the basis for negotiations on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons. Such neglect could only lead to sustained Soviet military superiority, not arms limitation and disarmament, he warned. This question involves the security of the West and the core of the West disarmament policy, he added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ASEAN SUBMARINE CABLE MEMORANDUM--Bangkok, January 6 (XINHUA)--A memorandum of understanding was signed here yesterday among Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia on the ASEAN submarine cable installation project. The project calls for four stages of submarine cable linkage, the first stage, between the Philippines and Singapore, and the second, between Indonesia and Singapore, were completed in 1978 and 1980 respectively. The memorandum of understanding signed yesterday is for the third stage between Singapore-Malaysia and Thailand which will be completed this year. The fourth is between Thailand and the Philippines. Suchart Phuaksakorn, director general of the Post and Telegraph Department of Thailand, Datuk Mohamed Nadzim, director general of the Telecommunications Department of Malaysia, and Sim Kee Boon, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Communications of Singapore, signed on behalf of their respective governments. The project was decided following the meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee on Transportation and Telecommunications in 1974. [Text] [OWO60848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 6 Jan 81]

AFGHAN LEADER INTERVIEWED--Brasilia, January 5 (XINHUA)--The leader of the Front of Afghan Mujaheddins Mohammed Habib has called for worldwide arms supplies for the militant Afghan people who are determined "to fight to the end" against the Soviet aggressor for whom they "have no illusions." In an interview with the Brazilian magazine ISTO E in Paris, published in the January 7 number of the journal, the former Kabul University professor says "Moscow's objective is not merely Afghanistan itself." "Moscow is pursuing a strategic, offensive policy. The Soviet Union is only 400 kilometres from the petroleum-producing Gulf now that they are in Afghanistan," he points out. Reviewing the tough resistance put up by Afghan freedom fighters, he says that there has been organized fight in both cities and rural areas, which has thus far wiped out more than 10,000 government armymen and 5,000 Soviet troops. The Mujaheddins on their part have lost 12,000 men, he noted. [Text] [OWO60722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 6 Jan 81]

POLISH FOREIGN DEBT--Warsaw, January 5 (XINHUA)--Poland's foreign debts now total 24 billion U.S. dollars and it is expected they will top the 30 billion mark by the end of the year, revealed the Polish newspaper NASZA TRYBUNA today. Referring to what should be done under such conditions, the paper called

for: first, further restriction on imports from the capitalist countries; second, deferring repayment of debts due in 1981-83 until after 1985; third, efforts to maintain the country's export and an effective export system based on bonuses; fourth, making use of imported machinery and equipment which cost some 500 million U.S. dollars and lie idle. [Text] [OW060728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 6 Jan 81]

POLISH AGRICULTURE DECREASES--Warsaw, January 7 (XINHUA)--The sowing of winter crops and ploughing in Poland fell short of the plan last year. Briefing reporters at a meeting on agriculture held by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party today, Jerzy Wojtecki, member of the party's Secretariat, blamed adverse weather and inundation for the unfavourable farming situation. Other adverse factors he gave included shortage of energy and raw materials and short supply of fertilizer. About 30,000 tractors will be unfit for spring ploughing and sowing. He also mentioned the failure to fulfil the plan in the purchase of pigs, cows and sheep as well as milk which will have a bad effect on the supplies of butter and other dairy produce. He also said that last year's sugar beet output was half a million tonnes less than that in 1979, leading to the government proposal for rationing of sugar. To provide more help to agriculture, the government has decided that charges for services to individual farming households should not be increased; that the purchasing price of wool will be raised; and that production of agriculture-oriented industries and autonomy for rural areas, particularly for farming groups, should be expanded. [Text] [OW071340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 7 Jan 81]

FRENCH-AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR PACT--Paris, January 7 (XINHUA)--France and Australia signed an agreement on "nuclear transfers" here today, said a communique of the French Foreign Ministry. The agreement, the result of prolonged negotiations, has set the conditions for the import of uranium by France and the purchase of French nuclear technology by Australia. The exchanges between the two countries in this field would come under the guarantee and control of the International Atomic Energy Agency for peaceful use. Australia possesses about 20 per cent of the world's uranium reserves. [Text] [OW080834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jan 81]

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG LINK--A vice governor of Guangdong yesterday pledged to expand spheres of cooperation between the province and Hong Kong. Speaking at the opening ceremony of Guangdong Enterprises Limited, Mr Zeng Dingshi said the recent years have been increasing economic cooperation between the two places. "From now on, we shall promote economic, commercial cooperation as well as cultural and technological contacts between Guangdong Province and Hong Kong pursuant to the guiding principle of mutual benefit and friendly exchanges." Guangdong Enterprises, the general agency for all economic organizations corporations of Guangdong in Hong Kong, officially opened for business yesterday. Financial secretary Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, political adviser Dr David Wilson, chairman of Hong Kong Bank Michael Sandberg, prominent businessman Li Ka-shing and shipping magnate Sir Y. K. Pao attended the event. Mr Zeng said the company has had strong support and warm assistance

from the Hong Kong authorities and confidence from many friends from the industrial and commercial circles. Talking about the situation in Guangdong, Mr Zeng said the Guangdong provincial authorities have achieved encouraging results in executing the policy of adopting special economic policies. [Text] [HKD60233 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 6 Jan 81 p 14]

LIBYAN EMBASSY CHANGES--Beijing 6 Jan (AFP)--The Libyan Embassy in Beijing was converted into a "popular committee," according to an embassy official in the Chinese capital. The official, Mr Atallah, did not say, however, when the change would take place, or whether it had in fact already been done. Foreign journalists here have in the meantime been called to attend a press conference scheduled later today. An anonymous correspondent said in his invitation by phone that the press conference had been organised by the "popular committee." [Text] [OWD60445 Hong Kong AFP in English 0441 GMT 6 Jan 81] Beijing, Jan. 7 (AFP)--An official Chinese spokesman today said he had no comment to make on "the change of name" of the Libyan Embassy in Beijing to a people's bureau. The move was announced yesterday by Abudala al Harary who heads the Libyan People's Bureau as secretary of the People's Committee. "If the Chinese Government refuses to recognise us, the Libyan congress will decide what to do," he said. [Text] [OWD70434 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 7 Jan 81]

ASEAN OFFICIALS MEET--Manila, January 8 (XINHUA)--Senior ASEAN officials have agreed on the need for the ASEAN countries to go on seeking a lasting solution to the Kampuchea problem, according to a Philippine news agency report. At a three-day meeting held at Puerto Azul in Ternate, Cavite, which ended yesterday, the officials exchanged views on issues pertaining to peace, security and stability of the region and reiterated their desire to pursue talks with parties and countries concerned with the conflict in Kampuchea and to maintain consultations with their partners on this and related issues, including the problem of refugees and their relief. Many of the matters discussed and positions tentatively reached at the meeting would be referred to a higher-level ASEAN meeting for final decision, the report said. [Text] [OWD80832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 8 Jan 81]

POLISH ECONOMIC REFORM--Warsaw, January 7 (XINHUA)--The Independent and Self-Governing "Solidarity" Trade Union of Poland today expressed support for the "genuine economic reforms" to be carried out by the government. This was made known in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the National Coordinating Commission of the "Solidarity" Trade Union after hearing a report by its observer attached to a government economic reform commission. The resolution asked the government to put forward as soon as possible its reform program before the trade union and the public. The program was to specify the major principles for setting up a new economic system and point out the ways and means for overcoming the current profound social-economic crisis. The resolution reminded the government "to take into consideration the interests and wishes of the working people" in its program. It stressed: "The new system must be truly based on genuine self-governing of the workers so that implementation of the economic decisions of the government could be supervised by society." [Text] [OWD80802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 8 Jan 81]

LONDON INSURANCE OFFICE--London, January 6 (XINHUA)--The People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) has opened its first overseas liaison office here. Hosting a reception on the occasion here this evening, PICC deputy general manager Lin Zhenfeng said that the opening of the London office "is necessitated for the development of the relationship between the PICC and the London Insurance Market and associated interest in the United Kingdom."
"The role of the London liaison office is to pave the way for better and smoother exchange of views and expertise and for the increase of business flow of our two markets," he added. Among those near 300 guests present at the reception were responsible officials of the British Trade Ministry, representatives of the London Insurance Market and the Overseas Chinese community in Britain. Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in London Liang Geng and general manager of the London branch of Bank of China Jin Deqin also attended the reception. [Text] [OWO70153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 7 Jan 81]

VIETNAMESE CASUALTIES--Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in the northern part of Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province suffered more than 100 casualties on January 3 and 4, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today. A company of Vietnamese soldiers tried to cross the Me Tuk River by swimming from its east bank to the west. Twenty-seven of them were killed and 19 more wounded by Democratic Kampuchea troops and guerrillas while they were in the middle of the river. A Vietnamese platoon made a second attempt the next day and again sustained 24 casualties. On January 4, Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas ambushed a company of Vietnamese troops on its way from Chaytach to Mountain Kot Russei. Seventeen Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 21 more wounded. Vietnamese reinforcements coming to their rescue were intercepted and suffered six casualties. In Pursat Province, the guerrillas in Leach District on January 4 demolished two Vietnamese military vehicles and put out of action 23 enemy soldiers. [Text] [OWO81356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 8 Jan 81]

U.S. MARINES IN INDIAN OCEAN--Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--News from Washington: The United States is planning to dispatch an additional battalion of marines (about 1,800 men) to the Indian Ocean, according to an announcement made by the U.S. Defense Department yesterday. This is the fifth such dispatch since last March. Since last March the United States has deployed a small marine force on the amphibious vessels in the Indian Ocean area as part of its armed forces there. The latest information indicates that the United States has 34 vessels in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea-Persian Gulf area while the Soviet Navy has 31 vessels in that area. [Text] [OWO72343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 6 Jan 81]

PAKISTAN, IRAN, AFGHAN SITUATION--Beijing, Jan 7 (AFP)--The Chinese Government has refrained from commenting on an announcement by the pro-Soviet Afghan regime that it was ready to start talks with Pakistan and Iran in a quest for a political solution to the Afghan crisis. "Our stand on the question of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is constant and clearcut," said an official spokesman questioned in Beijing. Beijing strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan over a year ago. China has repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union had thus posed a direct threat to Iran and Pakistan. Pakistan is one of China's main [words indistinct] in Asia. An Indian Government spokesman said in New Delhi on Monday that the Kabul government had informed India that it was prepared to start talks with Iran and Pakistan in the presence of a United Nations representative. [Text] [OWO70508 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 7 Jan 81]

PARTY AND STATE

TWENTY YEARS OF INJUSTICE CONDEMNED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 80 p 3

[Letter to editor by Ji Minsheng [4764 3046 5116]: "Why has it Been So Difficult to Redress a Relatively Simple Case of Injustice?" with appended editorial comment]

[Text] Xiong Chuansui [3574 0278 3603] is a female teacher in the Second Middle School of Hengyang, Hunan. Though she originally came from a poor urban family, in 1958 the police substation maliciously changed her residency registration to "landlord" status. Because of this her parents were labeled landlord elements and put under supervision, her siblings and husband were also implicated, beaten and locked up. They all suffered over 20 years of injustice.

The Source of the Injustice

Xiong Chuansui originally lived in Chengguan township, Jiayu county, Hubei province. After graduating from middle school in 1957 she had to continue her studies at home because of poverty. She habitually attended the town's spare-time literary and arts activities and subsequently Chen Zhengbi [7115 2398 1732] a policeman in the local substation took a fancy to her. Chen went through Wang Bin [3769 2430] of the political committee to propose to Miss Xiong that if she would marry him he was willing to help her continue her education. She had just turned 17 at the time and so declined the proposal because of her youth. After this Chen felt only hatred for her and threatened, "People in my line of work are such that if you don't provoke us we won't provoke you, but if you provoke us we can be quite nasty." In 1958 when Xiong Chuansui changed her residence registration to teach at Jiayu the police substation illegally changed her family status from urban poor to "landlord."

The Limits of Suffering

After Xiong Chuansui's mother discovered that the family had been changed to "landlord" she at first thought a mistake had been made, so she had her daughter seek out the neighborhood chief Li Shijian [2621 0013 3508] to fill out an affidavit so the police substation could make the correction. The police substation not only did not make the correction but also accused Xiong Chuansui of trying to reverse the landlord decision against her family and also informed the school's League branch of this. Xiong Chuansui was then criticized and put under supervision by the Youth League.

In August of 1959 Miss Xiong's younger brother Xiong Chuanze [3574 0278 3419] passed the entrance examination for the Wuhan Steel Company technical school and repeatedly took the neighborhood chief's affidavit to the police substation to request a change in the family status. Chen Zhengbi became very angry, pounded on the desk while cursing him and forced this 16 year-old boy to write a self-criticism. Xiong Chuanze reasoned with him but the chief of the police substation placed his pistol on the desk threatened him saying, "If he won't write then tie him up." Xiong Chuanze was forced then and there to write a "self-criticism." Chen Zhengbi still was not satisfied and changed the "self-criticism" into a "statement of repentance." He also forced Xiong Chuanze and his mother to print up 300 copies and post them in the lanes and streets of Chengguan. When the police substation finally permitted Xiong Chuanze to change his residence registration they changed his family status to "industrialist-businessman and landlord." In 1962 Xiong Chuansui's parents were labeled by the township's local police station as unreformed "four bad elements" and they not only were beaten but were also placed under surveillance. After the Cultural Revolution began they were beaten whenever they ventured from their house. Her father lost his front teeth and her mother suffered a broken arm which became crippled.

In February of 1968 Xiong Chuansui was teaching in Ningxia and asked the Qingtongxia county revolutionary committee to send her request for a change of family status to the Jiayu county revolutionary committee. Before long Xiong Chuansui received a letter from the Chengguan local police station in Jiayu county. The letter said that her status had been changed to "rightist case reversing" and she had thus stirred up another storm. They called her a "leader of rightist case reversals" and "daughter of a landlord who firmly takes a reactionary stance" and after this she suffered endless insults.

The Branch Chief Makes Obstacles to Reversing the Injustice

In 1972 Miss Xiong was transferred from Ningxia to the Second Middle School in Hengyang, Hunan. She repeatedly appealed to the organization for a redress of the injustice done to her. The Second Middle School party branch of the Hengyang Municipal Bureau of Education twice sent someone to Jiayu county to make an investigation and twice was refused without reason. The many letters that the Bureau of Propaganda of the Hengyang municipal committee wrote asking for particulars in the case of Xiong Chuansui all went unanswered.

Since there was nowhere left to turn, early in 1979 Xiong Chuansui appealed to the Central Committee commission for investigating discipline and told of her 20 years of suffering. The commission forwarded her appeal to the Jiayu county committee for handling. In February of the same year the Supreme People's Procuratorate took the appeal she had made to the Procurator Huang Huoqing [7806 3499 7230] and transmitted it to the Hubei Public Security Bureau for handling. At the urging of the upper levels the Chengguan local police station of Jiayu county again made an investigation. Then in early March they spoke with Miss Xiong's father Xiong Junshi [3574 0689 1395] who clearly stated that the Xiong family were not landlords and that the matter should be corrected.

Subsequently, on July 25th the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau and its "Jiayu Public Security Re-Examination (79) No 4 'Case Re-Examination Report'" on Xiong Chuansui finally said, "According to testimony by old cadres of the land reform her father Xiong Junshi in a re-examination of the land reform movement actually was designated as a landlord. Moreover, the original 1955 residency registers record that the Xiong family was landlord class. Her father also was put under three years of surveillance in 1957 because he raised market prices. The record of this along with his confession all verify his landlord status. There actually was no change of status made on the residency registers in 1958. Because of this, investigations from many quarters have proven without question that Xiong Chuansui is without question from a landlord family and not from another class. An investigation has determined that she should be retained as a member of the landlord class and her baseless appeal should be rejected."

Why should an injustice that was just about to be resolved suddenly be "rejected"? As we understand things, the original cause of this problem Chen Zhengbi had become a branch chief in the county Public Security Bureau. He was the one who overturned the conclusion of the township police substation investigation and fired off the "Report" quoted above.

Repeated Appeals are Made

After Xiong Chuansui recieved the "Report" of the county Public Security Bureau she was thoroughly dejected, but she had faith in party policy and once more summoned up her courage to obtain the support of the school party branch and make another appeal to the Central Committee commission for investigating discipline and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

After the leading comrade of the commission for investigating discipline received Xiong Chuansui's appeal, on 15 November 1979 he personally issued instructions requesting the Hubei provincial committee leading comrade to designate a special person to investigate the case. After making the investigation ordered by the provincial committee the leaders of the Jiayu county disciplinary committee felt that from the standpoint of the Xiong family's economic conditions three years prior to Liberation they certainly were not landlords, so they recommended that the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau quickly reverse the decision, but it refused to rescind the "Jiayu Public Security Re-Examination (79) No 4 'Case Re-Examination Report'."

In July of this year the Central Committee commission for investigating discipline once again asked the responsible comrades of the Hubei provincial committee in charge of political and legal work to instruct the Jiayu county committee for investigating discipline and the Jiayu Public Security Bureau to quickly handle the case of Xiong Chuansui's family status.

On September 20th the Jiayu county commission for investigating discipline wrote an official letter to the Hengyang municipal Second Middle School party organization saying, "In regard to the appeal from the teacher Xiong Chuansui we have completed our investigation. During the land reform re-examination Chengguan did not demarcate class lines. The family of her father Xiong Junshi was determined to be of landlord class in 1952 through the decision of the Chengguan township residency registers and the neighborhood cadres when they established the city and township registers. Comrade Chen Zhengbi, now the Public Security Chief of the county Public Security Bureau, was transferred to the Chengguan police substation in 1958 so it is not a question of his having changed the record because his proposal of marriage was rejected. According to the 1950 decision by the Political Affairs Council regarding the divisions of rural class status they are not landlord class. The county Public Security Bureau has already investigated this decision and made the correction. Please inform the person concerned."

Although this official letter did not give a fair decision to Xiong Chuansui it did demonstrate two points: (1) During the land reform re-examination Jiayu county did not draw up class lines. (2) Based on the economic conditions Xiong Junshi's family and according to the 1950 decision of the Political Affairs Council on the demarcation of rural class lines they should not have been classified as landlords. This proves that the so-called "Case Re-examination Report" written by the county Public Security Bureau on July 25th was a complete fabrication made up of fake materials to fool the superiors and oppress the inferiors and was an extreme error.

How Can We Countenance Crime by Police Officials?

Because Xiong Chuansui did not directly receive a formal case reversal from the county Public Security Bureau she was still rather uneasy and repeatedly made appeals to the central discipline commission. The commission again made phone calls to the leading comrades of the Hubei provincial discipline commission and urged them to investigate the handling of this matter. This being the case the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau had no choice but to write up a decision titled "Decision Regarding the Nullification of the 'Jiayu Re-Examination (79) No 4, Case Re-Examination Report'" to send to Xiong Chuansui. This was done on November 4th. The complete text is as follows:

"Regarding the many appeals by Xiong Chuansui, our bureau sent a special agent and the discipline commission repeatedly sent people to investigate this case. According to the 1950 Political Affairs Council decision on the demarcation of rural class lines, and based on the Xiong family's economic conditions and sources of income for the three years prior to Liberation, on July 12th we corrected the land reform policy decision which recorded their family as landlords. We have nullified the July 25, 1979 Jiayu County Re-Examination Report (79) No 4 which upheld the land reform classification of their family as landlords."

It must be said that the above statement by the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau is an improvement over the July 25th "Notification" which upheld the landlord class status determined in the land reform" because this nullifies the errors of that report. However, what makes one so mad is that they still still continued to deceive people with lies. The county discipline commission did not officially report the re-examination conditions until September 20th, saying that the county discipline commission had investigated the matter and made corrections, but how could the county Public Security Bureau have made a decision according to this policy on April 12th? The official letter by the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau clearly states that, "Chengguan did not demarcate class lines during the land reform re-examination," but the county Public Security Bureau says that "the land reform recorded them as landlords." Now where did this come from? Even if they had demarcated class lines how could they have been classified as landlords? The classification of Xiong Chuansui's parents as landlords is in error and ought to be reversed.

The Public Security Department is in charge of enforcing the law so its units and workers ought to be models of lawful behavior. Nonetheless, Chen Zhengbi, who was a policeman and now is a branch chief in the Public Security Bureau, and the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau are not at all such models. Chen Zhengbi plotted to take revenge and knowingly altered a residency register to change the status of Xiong Chuansui's family from urban poor to landlord status, which brought over 20 years of suffering to the members of this family. This is criminal behavior! In her letters of appeal Xiong Chuansui many times asked for an investigation of Chen Zhengbi's responsibility in this matter. This is entirely correct. The comrades of the Central Committee commission on investigating discipline worked to help Xiong Chuansui and advised her to look to the future, saying that this was a problem from the past and that over 20 years had passed. At that time Chen Zhengbi was still young and erred, which must be changed. The case has been reversed and so the matter can be laid to rest. Ever if this the situation, the culprit in the matter is still unenlightened and upholds his error. While working at the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau, Chen Zhengbi neglected party policy and ignored the instructions and urgings of the comrades of the Central Committee commission on investigating discipline and the provincial discipline commission in order to save face. He was finally forced to admit his guilt as perpetrator of the crimes of deceiving his superiors and oppressing his inferiors and manufacturing false evidence to prolong the resolution of this relatively simple case for over two years before a decision was reached. Where are those who make policies and take care of our laws? I hope that the Hubei provincial Public Security Office will severely prosecute this matter and then publish the result in the newspapers.

Editorial Comment: Regarding the Severe Prosecution of Criminal Law Enforcement Personnel

Ever since the Third Party Plenum a number of wrongful cases have been corrected with obvious success. However, it must be pointed out that much work remains in this area especially in mistaken cases between cadres and the masses, which so far are underrepresented in proportion to their number. The case of the teacher Xiong Chuansui is an example of this type of case.

The case of Xiong Chuansui was not complex. Her original family status was urban poor and the local substation then criminally changed it to landlord status. If Chen Zhengbi, originally a substation policeman and now branch chief in the Public Security Bureau, had immediately admitted his error, or if the leadership comrades of his units at the Chengguan local substation and the Jiayu county Public Security Bureau had upheld principles, been objective and carried out a thoroughgoing investigation of this matter, then it could have been cleared up in a very short time. Even after two years the matter was not corrected. The problem is that the original culprit has power and his immediate superiors willy-nilly are distorting and concealing his guilt.

This is no special instance. Many injustices involving cadres and the masses have long gone uncorrected simply because the guilty party is still in power and has the support of his superiors. Are they ignorant of the Law? Not at all. Some of them know the law and some uphold it. Some know the law and break it and some break the law even while enforcing it. They ought to see the light and quickly mend their ways. If they remain unenlightened then they can only be punished by our socialist laws.

Our readers are reasonable and believe that the perpetrator and other guilty persons in Xiong Chuansui's case of injustice will be punished with utmost severity.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANG QING, 29 DEC 'GONGREN RIBAO' ARTICLE DISCUSSED

HK301246 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed "News Talk" column: "Some Persons After the 'Gang of four'"]

[Excerpts] Jiang Qing unscrupulously caused trouble in the court yesterday. People could see that she still maintained her features of the "Cultural Revolution," and heard the words of how the government authorities negated the "Cultural Revolution" and appraised Chairman Mao Zedong. These were included in procurator Jiang Wen's summation statement.

In his summation statement, Jiang Wen sharply refuted Jiang Qing, noting that she attempted to scare people off by saying that her trial was like "Xiang Zhuang performing his sword dance which was aimed to strike Liu Bang." Anyhow, the current appraisal of the modern "Liu Bang" was that all through his life, his achievements occupied a first place while his errors occupied a second place. The "Cultural Revolution" was an error. His error was firstly his leadership (no mention of his launching it) and secondly his negligence (for putting Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in important positions). This was, in fact, "a responsibility which needed no reticence." Now there is no reticence. His responsibility should in the future be more openly made known; and more should be disclosed.

The "Cultural Revolution" ended with the smashing of the "gang of four." Nevertheless, there are still repercussions and their pernicious influence. "In the first 2 years after the smashing of the 'gang of four,' there were still those who completely ignored the strength of the people and the decisive role of the masses in the struggle to smash the 'gang of four.' They continued to slander the 5 April movement as a 'counterrevolutionary political incident in Tiananmen,' fabricate the personality cult and seize and kill outstanding youths who uphold Marxist truths. As a result, China, which has gone through 10 years of great calamity, has continued to waver at the crossroads of progress and retrogression."

The above passage was taken from an article published in yesterday's Beijing GONGREN RIBAO. Some persons were vividly portrayed in the article. Some of them were obviously those who were regarded as members of the "whatever faction" and have now been ousted from the Political Bureau.

Some of these persons for some time caused China to waver and hesitate in its steps. Now, people have painfully realized that petroleum production, which was for some time lavishly praised, will not only be wavering, but will decrease--probably for as long as 7 years. This poses an even more serious problem than the sinking of the "Bohai No 2" oil rig. Although the nature is different because it does not involve any human life, yet the country's prestige has been undermined and the national economy has been impaired. We probably cannot avoid carrying out an investigation and affixing the responsibility.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CHINA ZHI GONG D • HOLDS PLENARY SESSION 11-18 DEC

OW200530 Beijing, PRC A Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The second session (enlarged) of the seventh Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang was held from 11 to 18 December in Beijing. The session examined and discussed the work report submitted by Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the party's Central Committee. After discussion, it also drew up an outline of Central Committee work for 1981. Through this session, Dong Yinchu [5516 1377 0443], Yang Chengzhi [2799 2052 1807] and Xiao Huan [5135 3562] were added to the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee as additional members, and Ye Hongbao [0674 7703 1405], Han Chenglong [7281 2110 7127] and Zhang Kunlie [1728 2492 3525] were added as additional alternate members.

The session pointed out that over the past year the Zhi Gong Dang has done a lot of work and made certain achievements in helping implement the Overseas Chinese affairs policy, in encouraging its members to work hard on various fronts and in establishing ties and uniting with their relatives and friends residing in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries so as to have them show concern about the socialist modernization program being carried out at home and contribute to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and to the great cause of the reunification of our country. New organizations of the Zhi Gong Dang have been set up in Shanghai and in key areas inhabited by families of Overseas Chinese, and more than 150 new members have been absorbed into this party from various localities.

The session called on the Zhi Gong Dang members to do a still better job in the new year and work with one heart and one mind under the CCP's leadership to build China into a highly democratic and civilized modern and powerful socialist country. They were urged to contribute to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland, to the great cause of the reunification of the country and to the work of opposing hegemony and preserving peace in the world.

CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION MEETING--A 10-day meeting held by the China association for promoting democracy to exchange its experience in serving the four modernizations opened in Beijing on 20 December. Nearly 100 members who work in the educational, cultural, publication, medical, scientific and technical fields are attending the meeting. Zhou Jianren, chairman of the association's Central Committee; Lei Jieqiong and Ge Zhicheng, vice chairman and secretary general of the association, attended the opening ceremony. Addressing the opening ceremony, Xu Boxin, vice chairman of the association's Central Committee, urged the members of the association to work harder hereafter and make new contributions to the motherland's modernizations and unification. Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education, also attended the opening ceremony. He thanked those who have contributed to China's education and four modernizations. The association marks its 35th founding anniversary on 30 December. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Dec 80 OW]

NEW MARRIAGE LAW--Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--A "Propaganda Handbook on Marriage Law," compiled by the National Women's Federation, will soon be published in China. This handbook contains the "marriage law of the People's Republic of China," the "measures governing marriage registration" approved by the State Council, an article by Chairman Kang Keqing of the National Women's Federation entitled "Earnestly Study and Positively Propagate and Implement the New Marriage Law," and 10 lectures on the new marriage law transmitted by the XINHUA News Agency. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 19 Dec 80 OW]

JOURNALIST ZHU BOSHEN'S DEATH--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Zhu Boshen, a veteran Chinese journalist, died in Beijing on 9 November 1980 at the age of 77. Zhu joined the CCP in 1930. After liberation, he was engaged in people's diplomacy and scientific and technological information work. He suffered persecution by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique during the Cultural Revolution. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 11 Dec 80 OW]

JUDGMENTS ISSUING--Beijing, 5 Jan--The earliest date for the special court of the Chinese Supreme People's Court to announce its judgments on the 10 defendants in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques may be on 8 January (Thursday). The date for announcing the court judgments may also be postponed until 10 January or an even much later date. [Text] [HK051110 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Jan 81 p 1]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LIAONING PLA UNITS--In the past year, some 5,900 leading comrades at or above the regiment level of the Shenyang PLA units have gone to some 17,300 units, including local party and government departments, plants, mines, enterprises, communes and brigades, to solicit people's opinions, accept criticism and solve some 1,000 practical problems. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Dec 80]

PLA NAVY TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--The PLA navy recently issued an order to commend and give cash awards to scientists, medical doctors and teachers who have made achievements in scientific research work. Among those who received top prizes were Zhang Yiping and Feng Dingguo, teachers of the navy's No. 1 surface ship school, who successfully designed and manufactured China's first radar signal recording instrument [Lei Da Xin Hao Ji Lu Yi 7191 6671 0207 5714 6068 6922 0308]. The instrument can be used for watching and other purposes. [OWO31805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 30 Dec 80]

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S AIR DEFENSE--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Air Defense Office recently held a discussion meeting in Jinhua on warning communications for the people's air defense work. The participants exchanged their experience in the people's defense against war and discussed the tasks for 1981. They unanimously held that while implementing the readjustment of the national economy we must not slacken our preparations against war, and that we must further prepare well against aggressive war in order to protect socialist modernization. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80]

ZHEJIANG ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on unfolding activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents. The circular calls on governments at various levels to effectively publicize the great deeds of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, military dependents and retired servicemen in the revolutionary war years and in the course of socialist construction, commend advanced units and people in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, conscientiously help various PLA units to solve their problems, and launch a mass campaign to support the army and give preferential treatments to military dependents during the new year and spring festival period. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81]

CSO: 4005

SOME VIEWS ON RECENT CHINESE POPULATION TRENDS EXAMINED

Bucharest VIITORUL SOCIAL in Romanian No 3, Jul-Sep 80 pp550-557

[Article by Vasile Ghetau: "Recent Trends and Views Regarding the Population of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] The more than 5 years that have passed since the World Conference on Population (Bucharest, August 1974) have fully confirmed the validity of three ideas that were in the center of the discussions at the conference and that were expressed in unequivocal statements (and unanimously accepted) in the World Plan for Action in the Field of Population, the principal document approved by the conference: the rapid growth of world population, and especially the population of the developing nations, is reason for alerting and increasing the concern of governments for resolving the implications stemming from this growth; demographic policy is an attribute of national sovereignty, stemming from the multitude and variety of situations existing on our planet; the real solution to the population problem cannot be conceived outside the general framework of economic and social development and the achievement of a new international economic order. We feel that the political, economic and social changes that we have seen since August 1974 not only verify the justice of these three theses, but considerably increase their timeliness.

Since the 1974 estimate that there would be a population of four billion persons on earth, an additional one-half billion has been added. The aggravation of the international economic situation (the energy crisis and the unbelievable increase in the price of oil, financial disorder, and the severe economic recession in the Western world being the most significant elements), the stagnation or degradation of the fragile economic situation of most of the developing nations¹ and the accentuation of the economic gap, even if it does not have its origins (or solutions) in the demographic factor, cannot but be amplified under the conditions of this galloping demography.

The national and sovereign nature of demographic policies was even more strongly affirmed after the world conference on population. It is, actually, a natural trend that can be placed within the more general context of the struggle for consolidating national independence. Events have confirmed and are confirming that on all the continents, and especially in the developing nations that have only recently set out on the path to national independence, the formation of nations and independent national states, as well as their

consolidation, represent an objective necessity and a factor for accelerating economic and social progress. The variety of objectives and material means of demographic policy, elements that in a way confirm the independent nature of this policy, represent only the expression of certain demographic, economic, social, geographic and other realities that are extremely varied from one region to another, from one country to another.

The third thesis emphasized at the Bucharest conference, solving the population problem within the general framework of the problem of development, is today accepted more than any other time, both in the developed countries and the developing nations. Significant changes have occurred in international demographic literature, with the balance of the studies centered on relationships of interconditioning between socio-economic factors and demographic phenomena and processes showing a truly impressive increase. It is felt that "in 1978, there was practically no government, in the developed countries or in the developing nations, that did not feel that control of the diverse parameters of the evolution of population would not constitute an element of vital importance for the success of development plans."² The field of demography has expanded considerably and its concerns are more and more oriented towards the place where it should have been all along: the center of the processes of economic and social development of a society.

An eloquent illustration of the three ideas especially stressed in the documents of the world conference on population and verified by later developments is offered to us by the experience of the most populous country in the world - the People's Republic of China.

Until very recently, information on the population of China was extremely limited. The "newest" data published by the most competent organ, the National Bureau of Statistics, was from 1960³ and referred to the population by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in 1957. This data, as well as that published in 1957 for the period 1949-1956, were based on information from the first national census conducted in China after the proclamation of the people's republic, the 1953-1954 census, as well as information on the natural movement of population. The 1953-1954 census constituted, therefore, a basic element for any study of the population of China. The cause for this situation must be seen in the same factors that slowed the economic and social progress of the country in the second half of the 1960's and the first half of the 1970's.⁴

The lack of detailed information also coming from official sources brought about the appearance of an extremely large number of elaborate estimates made by national (governmental and non-governmental) and international specialized organs or by diverse specialists.⁵ These estimates were based on the older official information that we have mentioned and use a large variety of methods, techniques and instruments for demographic analysis, extrapolations and projections. (From this point of view, they represent a convincing demonstration of the abilities and refinements attained by work in demography.)

World Population and The Population of the PRC: Estimates for 1975 (in millions)

Source of the Estimate	World Population	PRC Population	World Population Without the PRC
United Nations	3,968	839	3,129
U.S. Census Bureau	4,100	943	3,157
International Developed Agency (United States)	4,044	935	3,109
World Bank (1976)	4,033	897	3,136
Population Council (USA)	3,964	830	3,134
Population Reference Bureau (USA)	3,967	823	3,144
Environmental Fund (USA)	4,147	987	3,160
Worldwatch Institute (USA)	3,920	823	3,097
Center for the Study of the Community of the Family (USA)	4,017	897	3,120

Source: Dudley Kirk, "World Population and Birth Rates: Agreements and Disagreements," POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, New York, Vol 5, No 3, 1979 p 330.

For a summary analysis of the population estimates on the PRC, we chose the newest of the estimates considered to be the most representative. We also added the appropriate estimates for the world population, keeping in mind that these figures directly depend upon the estimates of the population of China.

Therefore, according to the estimates considered, the population of the PRC in 1975 was between 823 and 987 million persons. The difference (the spread of the variations) is 164 million persons or nearly 19 percent in relation to the average figure (886 million), a significantly high percentage also reflecting the considerably different views and estimates on the rate of growth of the population of China (in other words, on the evolution of the two components - birth and death rates).

The uncertainty on the size of the PRC population finds its direct correspondent in the variation of the estimates on world population: the relative spread of the estimates on the population of world is only two percent if we exclude the population of China, compared to approximately six percent if we include it.

We can, thus, conclude that the lack of official information on the evolution of population has led to the proliferation of estimates. Without making any reference to the precision of these estimates (we will do that later), we will mention that the difference between the lowest and highest figures is appreciable.⁶ Paradoxically, however, the higher degree of uncertainty is accompanied by the quasi-certainty that major changes have already taken place in the evolution of the fertility of the PRC population.⁷

At the 1974 World Conference on Population, the PRC delegation rejected the idea of a world plan of action that would impose a uniformity, having in mind that the realities and demographic conditions are different from one country to another. Each government must be left to elaborate by itself its own demographic policy.⁸ Referring to the situation in China, the Chinese delegation mentioned that the population does not constitute a problem in China under the conditions of socialism. Unemployment had been eliminated and, using merely 10 percent of its surface area, China is capable of feeding its entire population. In regions having high population densities, delaying marriage and birth control are encouraged, but on a voluntary basis. In a general manner, there is concern for the planned growth of the population.⁹

The recent years have marked significant changes in the political and economic affairs of the PRC, engaged in a new "long march" that has as an objective, as established by the 11th Congress and the December 1978 Plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the transformation of China by the end of the century into a powerful socialist state by achieving the four modernizations: in agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology. Under this development strategy, the demographic variable is called upon to play a major role, as shown in the party and state documents.

In the report regarding the government's activities presented by Premier Hua Guo Feng at the first session of the Fourth National People's Congress in February 1978, in addition to the tasks facing the Chinese people in the fields of economics, science and culture, special references are made to the demographic policy and its objectives: "Family planning constitutes a very important problem. The planned control of population growth contributes to the planned development of the national economy and the health of the mother and child. It likewise has positive effects with regards to production, work and education. We must continue to give it serious attention and seek to reduce the average annual rate of population growth in China to less than one percent during the next 3 years" (translated by V.G.).¹⁰ Article 53 of the PRC Constitution, adopted at this same congress, mentions that "the state favors and encourages family planning."¹¹

The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress in June 1979 was marked by the report presented by Premier Hua Guo Feng which makes more detailed references to the objectives of the PRC's demographic policy. After it points out that during the 1970's significant progress was made in controlling population growth, it notes that the rate of growth must continue to be reduced in order to accelerate the four modernizations and to improve the health and welfare of all the people. A consistent activity must be carried out on an ideological, educational and technical level, as well as in the field of health and child care, so that the population can practice family planning voluntarily, safely and effectively. After a series of economic measures are enumerated that are to be taken in order to reduce the size of the family, it fixes as an objective the attainment of a population growth rate of one percent in 1979 and its continued reduction to .5 percent in 1985.¹²

It is worth mentioning the fact that in the two documents numerical information is not given regarding the population of the country and the parameters of the natural changes in the population. Such information, as well as a documented economic motive for the need to reduce the population growth rate, are found in an article published in ZIARUL POPORULUI (RENMIN JIHPAO) [THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER], signed by Vice Premier Chen Mu Hua, the director of the Management Group for Birth Planning¹³ of the Council of State.¹⁴

The firm control of population growth represents one of the ten important tasks in the effort to develop the national economy. Economic development must take into consideration the law of planned proportional development, a law which is applied not only to the production of material goods, but also to the evolution of the size of the population. Planned population growth is not a subjective and arbitrary decision, but a necessity required by the socialist manner of production.

Theoretically, the superiority of the planned socialist economy makes possible the regulation of human reproduction and ensures a balance between population growth and the production of material goods. But, for a long time this problem has not been well understood and was not studied, and population growth was not taken into consideration in economic planning, arriving at a situation in which population evolved in an uncontrolled manner. There are historical, economic and political reasons for this situation. And, there are demographic reasons. The population of China was 540 million in 1949 and it reached 960 million at the end of 1978. From the liberation of the country (1949), approximately 600 million people were born, with the percentage of those born after 1949 representing 63 percent of the total population. The growth of the population during the period 1949 to 1979 was 78 percent, which indicates an average annual rate of two percent. The gross birth rate was 40 percent in the 1960's and reached 18.34 percent in 1978 as a result of the measures taken after 1970. As a result, the rate of natural growth decreased from 23.4 percent in 1971 to 12.05 percent in 1978, a decrease estimated as rarely encountered keeping in mind the age structure of the population (the 0 to 20 age group represents 50 percent of the entire population).¹⁵

A rate of natural growth of 12 percent means an annual growth of 11.5 million people. Taking into consideration the fact that during the 1960's fertility had an especially high value, the number of women in the child-bearing age group will also be higher in the next decade and 22 million persons annually (11 million couples) will reach the age of marriage (23 years old for women and 25 for men). Even if all the couples adopt the norms of the official birth planning program (which is based on three principles: 1. delayed marriage: 28 years old for men and 25 years old for women in urban areas and 25 and 23 years old, respectively, in rural areas; 2. spacing births: the first child after the marriage and the second child after the first is at least three years old; 3. smaller families: two children), China's population will continue to grow for at least a half century until it reaches zero population growth.

During this period, the size of the population will increase by 30 to 40 percent. The new measures that are to be taken by the Chinese state (in some provinces they were already put into practice) call for attaining zero population growth in a much shorter period of time: by the end of the century. The strategy adopted calls for two stages: I. attaining a rate of growth of 10 percent by the end of 1979 and a rate of 5 percent in 1985; II. attaining zero growth in the year 2000.

In order to achieve these ambitious objectives, a law on birth planning is to go into effect at the beginning of this year, a law which, through a series of measures, primarily economic ones, is designed to encourage families to have one child.¹⁶

In the article signed by Vice Premier Chen Mu Hua, several details are also given regarding the manner in which a stationary population can be reached in the year 2000. Of the 17.4 million births in 1978, 5.2 million (or 30 percent) were born as the third child or more. If the percentage of these births could be reduced to half, the gross birth rate could be decreased from 18.4 percent in 1978 to 15.59 percent at the end of 1979. In the hypothesis that the birth of the third child or more will be eliminated completely by 1985, the gross birth rate would be approximately 13 percent and the rate of natural increase would reach approximately 7 percent. This level is higher than the one advanced in the party and state documents (5 percent), which means that in addition to the firm prevention of having three or more children it is necessary to stimulate couples to having only one child.¹⁷

What are the motivations for this demographic policy directed towards reducing the population growth rate and attaining a zero growth rate in an extremely short time?

We must not forget that we are talking about a population of nearly one billion people,¹⁸ or nearly one-quarter of the world population. To make reference to the great natural wealth of China without taking into account this immense population and the perspectives for its growth under the conditions of a laissez-faire demographic policy would be, as Chen Mu Hua states, a great error. In other words, the motivation for China's demographic policy stems from the demographic and economic realities of China themselves and must be interpreted in this context.

Under the specific conditions of China, the efforts to develop the economy, to improve the standard of living and to create new jobs have become more difficult because of the rapid growth of the population. This affects the socialist development of the country. The problem of whether or not to control population growth cannot be reduced to a problem of having more or less children; it is a strategic problem which influences the development of the country's production forces, the achievement of the four modernizations and the transition

from the building of socialism to communism. From the liberation of the country, the national economy developed impetuously. But, since the economic base from which it began was small and the population grew too rapidly, the growth of per capita production and per capita income is not great. During the same period, the economic rate of growth of the developed capitalist countries, overall, was not higher than in China. Instead, their economic base was stronger and the population grew at a slower rate. This explains why the growth of production and income per capita was more rapid in these countries.

It is felt that too high a rate of population growth effects the efforts to achieve the four modernizations because of three causal relationships:

I. The slowing of rapid investments from capital; II. The reducing of the efficiency of efforts for the rapid growth of the scientific and cultural level of the entire country; III. The slowing of the rapid growth of the standard of living of the people.

Since the principal source of accumulating capital is the rapid development of industry and agricultural, and therefore national income, under the conditions of a given rate of growth of industry, agriculture and national income, the size and rate of growth of the population directly and considerably influences the volume and rate of capital accumulation. The cost of raising the 600 million children born after liberation to the age of 16 represents 30 percent of the total national income accumulated during this period. If fewer had been born, the opportunities of the state to accumulate capital would have been greater, without creating a crisis in the workforce.

The creation of an army of workers, peasants and intellectuals capable of mastering and handling modern science and technology requires a massive expansion of learning and education. And, the portion of the national income that can be allocated yearly for this purpose is limited. The number of those who must be educated as well as those whose level of culture and science must be improved is expressed not in tens of millions, but in hundreds of millions. Currently, six percent of school age children are not in school, 12 percent of the elementary school graduates cannot pursue middle school, over 50 percent of the middle school graduates cannot pursue high school and only 5 percent of the high school graduates go to institutes of higher education. One of the principal factors responsible for this situation is demography.

With regards to the causal relationship between the demographic factor and the standard of living, it is felt that the potential for improving the standard of living is determined by the relationship between the rate of growth of funds slated for consumption and the population growth rate. During the period 1953-1978, the consumption funds increased by 180 percent. Since, however, the population grew during this same period by 67 percent, the consumption funds per capita increased by only one-third. On the other hand, 58 percent of the annual growth of the consumption funds was slated to cover the needs created by the population growth and only 42 percent was allocated to improving the standard of living.

Implementing the new directions of the Chinese demographic policy is influenced by the success of the following measures:

1. Strengthening the leading role of the party and including birth planning work in the work plans of the party organs at all levels;
2. Strengthening propaganda and educational work;
3. Adopting appropriate legislation and taking certain economic measures calling for the stimulation of behavior towards smaller families and penalizing families with a large number of children;
4. Training medical personnel, improving the quality of medical care in this field, and the production and spread of contraceptive devices;
5. Creating certain powerful and active birth planning units.

Placing the reasoning of the current demographic policy of the PRC at an ideological level, Chen Mu Hua mentions that, in the past, in criticizing the Malthusian theory on population, well-founded criticism at that, there was stress only on the role of man as a producer, arriving at that point since it was felt that the larger the population the better off it was, the more producers there were the better, more rapid and more effective the building of socialism would be. In this manner, however, there was an under-estimation of the fact that man is also a consumer. Under the conditions of a relatively lower level of production, this second aspect has an especially significant impact. From what one man produces, an important portion goes to his and his family's consumption, with the remaining surplus for society being small. This is characteristic of Chinese society today. Marxism shows that the producers of material goods are those who have a certain level of experience and qualification, being capable of using machinery and equipment to produce these goods. When a child reaches working age, he cannot fulfill the role of a modern producer without having modern knowledge and the technical training and qualifications required by modern technology. On the other hand, without having the modern machinery and technology he cannot, similarly, successfully fulfill his role of a producer of material goods and will continue to be a dependent person, that is, a consumer. The efforts that are being undertaken to control population growth precisely call for facilitating the accumulation of capital, improving the education of the people so they can use modern technology and increasing the level of professional and scientific qualifications that will permit the full use of the Chinese people's production potential.

Without a doubt, several remarks and conclusions are required.

The PRC's demographic policy is a study that has its origins in the demographic, economic and social realities of the country. Moreover, all the arguments advanced by Chinese specialists and politicians in order to explain and justify this policy outline its strictly national character. It would be

wrong, in our opinion, to attempt to generalize and formulate postulates even for the simple reason that the great variety of the demographic, economic, social, geographic and other conditions, as well as the particular nature of the national strategies for development, preclude any attempts of this type. The failures of certain campaigns to limit births without including them within the specific conditions of a country and without introducing an endogenous aspect to the demographic factor in development programs offer a significant example in this regard.

The fourth demographic investigation into governmental policies (1978)¹⁹ also shows the complexity and variety of objectives and means. According to this research, of 158 governments 36 opted for a rate of population growth higher than the one attained. We stress that these 36 governments belonged both to certain developed countries (13) and to certain developing nations (23). With regards to the birth rate (fertility), a dominant component in modifying the population growth rate, 22 governments (10 from developed countries) felt that their level was too low, and 17 of these took measures to stimulate the growth of the birth rate. In other words, the governments of these countries feel that a more sustained population growth rate is a positive factor for economic growth or for preserving "national identity."

The broad spread of contemporary demographic policy and the trends and changes encountered over the last 5 years confirm in a shining way the speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the World Conference on Population: "Certainly, demographic policy and, in general, the problems of the development of the population must be analyzed in relation to historical, national and economic-social conditions in each country. Only by beginning with specific realities can conclusions be made that will lead to the just solution of the population problem. The demographic map of the contemporary world presents great diversity. On our planet, there are regions with high population densities, just as there are areas where the number of inhabitants, in relation to the area and existing resources, is still very low. Beginning with the fact that the population problem represents a determining factor for the progress of each people, each state has the sovereign right to promote the demographic policy and the measures which it considers most appropriate in accordance with its own national interests, without any outside interference."²⁰

With regards to the new information on the population of the PRC, they will fill a large hole in the estimates of the United Nations, as well as other organizations and organs, on the population of our planet and its regional distribution. In a general way, it can be stated that this information will directly contribute to a better knowledge of recent trends and, furthermore, future trends.

Although the studies and articles we used make no reference to the source of the information and its reliability, limiting for the moment our knowledge of the status of the statistical information system on demographics in the PRC, a summary comparative analysis of the indicators at the national level with other information at the regional or provincial level²¹ indicates a better coherence of the data and a considerable degree of detail.

Finally, leaving to the reader the evaluation of the reliability of the estimates in relation to the recently published official figures, we will merely mention the fact that the information on the level of the birth rate (18 percent) and the general death rate (under 7 percent) are far from the existing estimates.²²

FOOTNOTES

1. See the World Bank, "Rapport sur le developpement dans le monde 1979," Washington, D.C., 1979, pp 12-20.
2. United Nations, Economic and Social Council, "Rapport concis de l'observation continue des politiques demographiques," Commission on Population, Vingtieme Session, 29 January-9 February 1979, E/CN. 9/338, 22 Dec 1978, New York, p 8.
3. Some information on the population of the provinces was published in the press or given on local radio stations in 1967-1968, as well as in two atlases published in 1972 and 1974 (cf. Y. C. Yu, "The Demographic Situation in China," "Population Studies" (London), Vol 32, No 3, 1978, pp 427-437).
4. "People's China," No 3, 1979, p 3.
5. For more detailed information on the main estimates see Y. C. Yu, op. cit., pp 437-438.
6. It must nonetheless be mentioned that some estimates of more recent data indicate a considerable agreement in the points of views and signs of a consensus with regards to the rate of growth. Here are these estimates (cf. Penny Kane, "China's Population - Consensus Grows," PEOPLE (London), Vol 6, No 2, 1979, pp 36-37):

Population of China - in millions

Author of the Estimate	1976	1977	1978
John S. Aird			
- minimum	938		
- maximum	968		
Judith Banister			
- optimistic		960	
- preferred		974	
Pi-chao Chen		957	
R. T. Ravenholt		910	921
Y. C. Yu			935-946
United Nations			950

The fact should not be omitted, however, that the above estimates take into consideration some more recent information from Chinese sources.

7. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: "Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1977. New Beginnings and Uncertain Ends," ("Population Studies," No 63), New York, p 38.
8. Pi-chao Chen, "The Chinese Experience," PEOPLE (London), Vol 6, No 2, 1979, p 17.
9. Jason L. Finkle, Barbara B. Crane, "The Politics of Bucharest: Population, Development and the New International Economic Order," "Population and Development Review" (New York), Vol 1, No 1, 1975, p 114 (footnote 51).
10. Hua Guo Feng, "Unite and Strive to Build a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country," PEKING REVIEW, No 10, 10 Mar 1978, p 29 (quoted in: "On Economic and Social Policy in China: A Report by Hua Guo Feng," "Population and Development Review," Vol 4, No 1, 1978, p 177).
11. Idem, p 179.
12. Hua Guo Feng, "Report on the Work of the Government," BEIJING REVIEW, No 27, 6 Jul 1979, p 20 (quoted in: "International Family Planning Perspectives" (London), Vol 5, No 8, 1979, p 94).
13. Our translation for Birth Planning Management Group.
14. We are speaking of the article: "To Achieve the Four Modernizations It Is Necessary To Control Population Growth in a Planned Manner" (RENMIN JIHPAO, 11 Aug 1979). We used an abbreviated version of the article: Chen Mu Hua, "Birth Planning in China," "International Family Planning Perspectives" (London), Vol 5, No 3, Sep 1979, pp 92-100 (Published, likewise, in "Family Planning Perspectives" (New York), Vol 11, No 6, Nov/Dec 1979, pp 348-354).
15. In our country, the proportion was 35 percent on 1 Jul 1978 (cf. the Central Directorate of Statistics, "The Statistical Yearbook of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 1979," Bucharest, 1979, p 55).
16. In cities, couples who have only one child and who pledge not to have any more (presenting proof that they are practicing birth control) can request a "sole child certificate" which gives them the right to a fixed allocation each month until the child is 14 years old. These couples have the right to a home with a living space equal to that allotted to couples with two children or they have priority for getting a place to live. The sole child will have priority for admission to schools and getting a job. Upon retirement, couples with one child will receive larger pensions.

In rural areas, couples with one child will receive supplementary income each month until the child reaches 14 years old, and the amount of cereal grain received will be the same as that given couples with two children. All couples, regardless of the number of children, will receive the same sized personal lot and the same area for building a home, in both cases the areas will be based on a family with two children.

At the same time, the law calls for taxes on couples who have more than two children (with the exception of cases where there are multiple births).

17. According to Pi-chao Chen's estimates (Wayne University, Detroit), the elimination of all third child births and the practice of behavior directed towards the "sole child" by 40 percent of the couples in urban areas and 25 percent in rural areas, over the course of several decades, will result in a decrease in the population of the PRC (cf. Pi-chao Chen, an introductory note and comment to Chen Mu Hua's "Birth Planning in China," "International Family Planning Perspectives" (London), Vol 5, No 3, Sep 1979, p 93.).
18. If in 1979 the figure advanced by official sources (cf. "Urban Collective Economy: Develop or Eliminate It?", BEIJING REVIEW, No 35, 31 Aug 1979, p 10) was 970 million and we accept an annual rate of growth of one percent in this year, the population of China would be around 980 million.
19. United Nations, Economic and Social Council, op. cit., in footnote 1.
20. SCINTEIA, 20 Aug 1974.
21. See: "Family Planning in Jutung, China," POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW (New York), Vol 4, No 2, 1978, pp 367-371; Roland Pressat, "Anti-Birth Measures in China," POPULATION (Paris), Vol 34, Nos 4-5, 1979, pp 908-909.
22. Information that came to us after writing this article (Roland Pressat, "The Reappearance of Chinese Statistics" POPULATION (Paris), No 1, 1980, pp 226-232, and "La croissance démographique: inquiétude majeure en Chine," POPULATION (Paris), No 2, 1980, pp 441-443; Michel Cartier, "The Rebirth of Demographic Studies on the Population of China," POPULATION (Paris), No 2, 1980, pp 444-449), permits us to have a more complete picture of the population problem in the PRC. The importance given to the demographic factor in the modernization of the country could not omit the fields of research and education. The rehabilitation of professor Ma Yinchu and his appointment to the post of honorary president of the University of Peking (in September 1979, 20 years after the condemnation of his "neo-Malthusian" theses) have symbolic value in this regard. At the same time, certain research centers and groups have been created at the national and provincial level and higher demographic training has been started. Finally, Hua Gou Feng's speech at the third session of the Fifth Assembly of the National Assembly of the People's Representatives (Sep 1980) mentions that the objective of PRC demographic policy is to attain a maximum population of 1.2 billion in the year 2000, and stress must be placed on actions to convince the people and on ideological and political work, and not coercive means (LE MONDE, 9 Sep 80, p6)

8724

CSO: 2700

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BISHOP INTERVIEWED ON CHRISTIANITY IN COUNTRY

OW241516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--Ding Guangxun, president of the Christian Council of China, said that he is satisfied with the revival of Christian activities in this country.

In an interview with XINHUA on Christmas Eve, Bishop Ding also warned against any attempts from abroad to split the Christendom in China by fabricating the existence of an "under-ground church" and an "official church."

Bishop Ding is a deputy to the National People's Congress and a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

With the implementation of the government policy on freedom of religious belief in recent years, he said, Christians who were persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution" have been rehabilitated politically and the lack of churches and bibles is being overcome.

Around Christmas this year a number of churches are being restored on top of the 56 which have resumed their operations since September of last year, he said.

As a functionary of the World Student Christian Federation, Ding Guangxun worked in Shanghai, Geneva and Canada in his early years. He is now concurrently chairman of the three-self (self-administering, self-supporting and self-propagating) patriotic committee of the protestant churches of China.

"The Chinese People's Government has consistently followed a policy for freedom of religious belief," Ding Guangxun said. "Only the gang of four wanted to strangle religion."

Refuting allegations abroad that there are two kinds of Christian churches in China, one "official" and the other "underground," he said: "This is sheer fabrication." The government gives the churches no economic help except exempting them from housing and land taxes, he said.

The Christian churches in China are operating on the basis of self-administering, self-supporting and self-propagating, the bishop said. "They are churches with their own national characteristics and most of the Chinese Christians are patriots," he added.

The bishop pointed out, "Chinese Christians welcome friendly exchanges with Christians and Christian organisations in other countries. But he took strong exception to activities from abroad which are aimed at splitting the Christian churches in China.

Living in a quiet house in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, the bishop has a happy family with his wife, a professor at Nanjing University, and two sons, one studying in the United States and the other in a Chinese university.

Ding Guangxun has been president of the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary since 1953. He said that the seminary, which was closed down during the "Cultural Revolution," will reopen early next year with a first enrolment of some 40 students to be trained for priesthood.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FOURTH NATIONAL BUDDHIST CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW161602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)—The fourth national conference of the Buddhist Association of China opened in Beijing today, with 250 delegates from all Buddhist sects in China attending. Representatives of the China Islamic Association and the Christian and Daoist groups extended congratulations at the opening session.

Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist association, said in his opening speech that, with the implementation of China's policy on religious freedom, the situation for Chinese Buddhists has improved considerably.

He said: "Many monks and nuns who were hounded from monasteries and temples during the 'Cultural Revolution' are now returning. The number of new monks and nuns is increasing and new respect is being paid to Buddhist religious practices."

He told the delegates that soon after the last conference of the association, in 1962, religious life was disrupted by "leftist" tendencies. The Buddhist association disappeared during the "Cultural Revolution" and began to revive only after the downfall of the gang of four.

Zhao Puchu said that in the past few years, the association has helped the government to implement its religious policy, restoring Buddhist academic research, training candidates for the priesthood and developing links with Buddhists overseas.

"With the support of the state," he said, "we have renovated some noted temples and monasteries, revived the Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute and set up the institute's first branch school. We have also done much work to preserve Buddhist culture and relics."

Initial success has been achieved in studying the scriptures engraved on stone tablets in Fangshan, the first volume of "Buddhism in China" has been published, and a museum of Buddhist literature and relics has been set up, he reported.

As for the future, Zhao Puchu said, the association will increase contacts and unity between Buddhists of all sects, nationalities and regions of China and continue the fine traditions of Buddhism so as to contribute to the country's major objectives during the 1980's.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist association, called on all believers, under the leadership of the people's government, to help build a powerful and prosperous China, to disseminate Buddhism and to work for the happiness of mankind and world peace.

He hoped they will "emancipate their minds, voice popular sentiments and raise constructive suggestions on the work of the association, the religious policy of the government and its implementation."

The delegates recited Buddhist scriptures in the Tibetan and Han languages at the opening of the conference. Later, the venerable Ju Zan, vice-president of the association, read out congratulatory messages from Japanese Buddhist and other friendship groups.

The venerable Zheng Guo, deputy secretary-general of the association, explained some revisions of the association's constitution.

The opening session was also attended by Zhang Zhiyi, deputy head of the united front work department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the religious affairs bureau under the State Council.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICIALS

OW231250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--Zhao Puchu was elected president of the Buddhist Association of China here today at the closing session of the fourth national conference of the association.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, and seven others were elected vice-presidents.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, was elected honorary president.

In his closing speech, vice-president Ju Zan of the association said that the conference had achieved fruitful results. During the eight-day meeting, he said, the delegates discussed questions that Buddhists had on mind, and put forward some constructive suggestions on the work of the association. He pointed out that this conference would contribute to carrying forward the fine traditions of Buddhism, helping the government implement the policy of religious freedom, and promoting national unity.

The conference adopted a resolution calling on all Buddhists of the country to unite closely under the people's government, cherish both the country and Buddhism, and strive for China's modernization.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BUDDHIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE REOPENS

OW221720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute, which was closed down 14 years ago, reopened at a ceremony here this afternoon.

Forty monk students dressed in saffron Buddhist robes attended the ceremony along with 250 delegates to the fourth national conference of the Chinese Buddhist Association being held in Beijing.

Ranging in age from 18 to 30, the students are required to take courses in the history and doctrine of Buddhism, language and literature and foreign languages.

The teaching staff includes senior monks with high accomplishment in Buddhist studies and teachers from other colleges. The institute's library is well stocked with books on Buddhism, history, science, philosophy and art and literature.

Housed in the 1,300-year-old Fa Yuan Monastery here, this institution of higher learning in Buddhism was founded in 1956. During the ten years from 1956 to the time when it was closed down at the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution" in 1966, the institute trained 380 monks, most of whom are now members of local Buddhist associations or executives in well-known temples. Some of the trainees are engaged in Buddhist research.

One of them, a 47-year-old monk named Jing Hui, has been collecting materials for an anthology of biographies of some 200 Chinese Buddhists known since 1940. One-fourth of the work has been completed.

The venerable Jing Hui is also responsible for editing a series of books under the general title of "Buddhism in China" and a Buddhist journal. Covering the history, sects, theology and culture of Chinese Buddhism, the series is expected to run to a total of 1.4 million words.

Another graduate, Chang Hao, has been studying Buddhist scriptures engraved on stone slabs found in Fangshan County west of Beijing. Carved during the

period from the Sui Dynasty (581-618) to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the engravings are valuable for studying the art of calligraphy and stone carving and Buddhism in ancient China.

Monk Chang Hao has also translated from the Tibetan into the Han language Buddhist works including "Exposition of the Madhyamika Sastra" and "Exposition of the Sastra of 400 Stanzas." He is now working on a dictionary of Buddhist terms.

One of the first graduates from the institute, the venerable Tong Yi has taken part in the investigation of cultural relics kept in caves in Xinjiang, Gansu, Sichuan and Shanxi. While inspecting some of the famous grottoes, he took more than 2,000 pictures of murals, paintings and carvings, copied several hundred paintings and drew 50 maps showing the layouts of the caves. All this is useful for the study of Buddhist culture and cave art in China.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BACKGROUND OF BUDDHISM IN CHINA HIGHLIGHTED

OW161558 Leijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)--The fourth national conference of the Buddhist Association of China, which opened here today, marks a new stage of development of Buddhism in China.

Founded in 1953, the association held its second national conference in 1957 and its third conference in 1962.

Like all other religions in China, Buddhism suffered tremendous damage during the "Cultural Revolution." Normal religious activities have been revived since the fall of the "gang of four."

Buddhism was introduced into China in the first century. It has since exerted a great impact on the development of ideology and culture in this country.

After the fourth century, an increasing number of Chinese monks went to India to study Buddhist scriptures and many Indian Buddhist priests came to China to disseminate the religion, which was spread from China to Korea and Japan.

As a result of the mingling of Buddhism and Chinese thought and culture, native Buddhist sects such as Tiantai, Chan Zong and pure land appeared in China during the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907).

The mutual influence between Buddhism and the nature worship prevailing in Tibet gave rise to Lamaism in the eighth century, and the most influential and powerful sect of Tibetan Lamaism, the Yellow Sect, was founded by Zong Kaba in the 14th century.

After the founding of new China, the feudal system of exploitation and oppression within the Buddhist hierarchy was abolished with the support of the people's government.

In China, freedom of religious belief is guaranteed and the legitimate right of believers to perform religious services protected. Well-known monasteries and temples have been repaired and renovated by the people's government.

Buddhists enjoy political equality in running affairs of state. A number of Buddhists have been elected deputies to people's congresses or members of committees of the Chinese people's political consultative conference at various levels.

Since liberation, Chinese Buddhists have established relations with Buddhist groups and individuals in more than 20 countries. Delegations sent by the association have visited many countries and attended a number of international religious conferences, contributing to international friendship among religious circles.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROMINENT BUDDHIST LEADER REHABILITATED

OW181702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--China today officially exonerated the venerable Xerab Gyaco, former president of the Buddhist Association of China, who died in 1968 at the age of 85 from persecution during the disastrous decade of the "Cultural Revolution."

The decision was announced by Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, at a plenary session of the fourth national conference of the Buddhist Association of China here this afternoon.

Xerab Gyaco enjoyed high prestige both at home and abroad for his great attainments in the studies of Buddhism. After new China was founded, he served successively as a member of the Northwest Committee for Military and Political Affairs, vice-chairman of the Northwest Committee for Nationalities Affairs, vice-chairman of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government, a deputy to the first and second national people's congresses and a member of the Standing Committee of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

In 1964 when China's policy on religion was affected by the "left" tendencies, Xerab Gyaco criticized the way the government handled religious affairs and was, therefore, repudiated and dismissed from his posts. During the early stage of the "Cultural Revolution," he again was subjected to cruel persecution under the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and died in 1968.

Xiao Xianfa said: "Xerab Gyaco was a good religious leader of the Buddhist Association of China. He was an example of patriotism and devotion to his faith for all religious people in China. He was a patriot who cooperated and maintained friendship with our party and a friend of our party who gave forthright admonition."

He declared that the repudiation of Xerab Gyaco was wrong, that all false charges imposed on him should be overturned and that he should be rehabilitated.

Xiao Xianfa also praised other noted patriots in Buddhist circles. He said that they and those from other religions were part of the revolutionary and patriotic united front in China. Chinese Buddhists, under the leadership of the Communist Party, had made great progress in the course of socialist revolution and construction, he added.

Xiao Xianfa reiterated China's policy of religious freedom, saying that regular religious activities including reciting scriptures and holding religious services were protected by the government. Only activities violating the law on the pretext of religion would be stopped, he explained.

Xiao Xianfa then criticized certain instances of violating the government's religious policy. He mentioned the closing down of the Daming Temple in Yangzhou, in east China's Jiangsu Province, after Japan's lacquer statue of the celebrated Tang Dynasty Buddhist Monk Jian Zhen was shown there last April. "This was violation of the policy on religious freedom," Xiao Xianfa said. "The problem has now been settled after investigation."

Xiao Xianfa expressed hope that religious believers in China would rally round the people's government and contribute to the causes of making China a modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization, promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the country, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHINESE UNIVERSITIES TO AGAIN OFFER SOCIOLOGY COURSES

OW170254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--Beijing University, Nankai University in Tianjin and other universities at major centers in China will offer courses in sociology in February, leading sociologist Professor Fei Xiaotong said today.

The study of sociology was suspended in China for nearly 30 years.

The professor said it is of pressing importance to train as many sociologists as possible in a short time. He expected the universities to turn out at least 200 graduates in the next five years, and these would serve as the core in reviving sociology in China.

Sociology was branded as "bourgeois" and "useless and reactionary" and courses were suspended at all Chinese universities in 1952. In 1957, Professor Fei was persecuted for articles in which he expressed disagreement with the ban.

The subject was a "forbidden area" until its rehabilitation in early 1979.

The professor said socialism needs sociology as much as the capitalist system does. He said it is important for dealing with social problems that exist in China today, such as unemployment, wages, housing, over-population, juvenile delinquency, education, and the relationship between the people and the administration.

These problems have a bearing on the people, he said, and relate to the stability and balance of society. He said systematic and comprehensive sociological research will help the government find reasonable answers to these problems and help improve and develop the socialist system.

The professor said the recent founding of the Institute of Sociology under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was a significant development. As director of the institute, he believed it will play an important role although, for the moment, it is short of experience, staff and facilities.

The institute will start its work in selected residential districts of Beijing, which he described as the "epitome of Chinese society" where the thinking, mood and demands of people from all walks of life can be found.

Later, the institute will choose some factories and rural communities as long-term study bases.

The professor said Chinese sociologists would give priority to questions affecting young people, especially schooling, crime, employment and marriage.

Professor Fei Xiaotong, now 70 years old, has studied sociology since 1930 and once studied in England. He says he is confident of the revival of the science in China. In the past two years he has made study tours of the United States, Japan and Canada.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SERIES OF LAW LECTURES BEGIN IN BEIJING

OW170801Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--A talk on law in China since 1949, the first in a series of 40 lectures sponsored by the Beijing Law Society, was given here today by society president Professor Chen Shouyi, dean of the Department of Law at Beijing University.

The series, intended to help upgrade judicial work in the Chinese capital, is being attended by 280 professionals, including law school postgraduates, university teachers, judges and attorneys.

The presidents of the Chinese People's Supreme Court and the Beijing People's High Court were invited to attend the first lecture.

Future lectures in the series, which is expected to last over a year, will cover theory of law and legal systems, ideological history of law, criminal, civil, constitutional and international law and the science of crime detection.

Xie Bangyu, deputy secretary-general of the law society, said today: "It is important to make ordinary people more aware of the law and we should also make greater efforts to upgrade the present practice of law."

He said most judicial workers have been out of practice for many years and are finding it difficult to take up the job again. About 80 percent of the judges in Beijing are new, he said, and they lack sufficient knowledge of the new laws introduced at the beginning of this year and basic law theory.

Professor Chen Shouyi, who gave today's lecture, is chief defence lawyer in the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing trial now nearing its end in Beijing, and a member of the Legislative Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The lectures will be made into a series of books for national publication, the society said today.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACADEMIC DEGREES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

OW181552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Degrees will be granted to qualified people in 10 major academic fields starting in 1981.

The three-day meeting of China's National Academic Degrees Committee which closed here this afternoon decided to issue degrees in science, engineering, agriculture, medicine, literature, history, philosophy, economics, law and education.

The degrees will be B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. Honorary doctor's degrees will be conferred upon outstanding Chinese and foreign scholars and public figures.

Foreign under-graduate and post-graduate students in China can also apply. The appraisal group will determine academic qualifications.

Applicants for a master's or doctor's degree must pass an examination, including an oral, and submit a thesis. The committee of examiners is to be chaired by professors. Special groups to judge in various academic fields will be established.

Three scholars on the academic degrees committee, Yan Jici, Zhang Wei and Fei Xiaotong, addressed the meeting on the importance of objective application of academic standards. The committee, which works under the State Council, is composed of 41 leading scientists and scholars in various fields.

Jiang Nanxiang, the committee's vice chairman and minister of education in his speech to the meeting said that there had been long discussion on granting academic degrees. The present regulations were based on a draft drawn up in the early 1960's and incorporated suggestions from some 50 research institutes and universities.

Vice Premier Fang Yi, chairman of the committee said at the meeting that the granting of academic degrees would "speed up the selection of qualified people," "improve education and academic levels," and "promote exchanges between Chinese and foreign scholars."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' CARRIES EDUCATION NEWS IN BRIEF

OW291210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA)--Xiamen (Amoy) University in Fujian Province has reopened its correspondence courses for overseas students after more than ten years' interruption. Between 1956 and 1966, the university offered correspondence courses for overseas Chinese in beginning and advanced Chinese language and traditional medicine. With a current enrollment of 498, the new program reaches overseas Chinese students, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and foreigners. The university hopes to open a correspondence course in acupuncture soon.

A research society concerned with education for the blind, deaf and deaf-mute has been set up in Beijing. Its members are interested teachers and researchers who wish to sum up their experience and find better ways of helping handicapped students in their studies.

The Institute of Journalism under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently held its first meeting to be attended by representatives of journalism teaching units, research units and the press. The group discussed theoretical problems in journalism.

The Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Education arranged advanced training courses in pedagogics, psychology and school administration for some 1,800 principals and party secretaries of primary and middle schools during 1980.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING TESTING 1970-1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW280738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--Over 13,000 people who graduated from college during 1970-76 and are now working in Beijing science and technology institutions or factories took part in a city-wide higher mathematics examination today in the hopes of getting promoted to the post of assistant engineer.

Similar testing in physics, chemistry and foreign languages will take place on January 11, 1981.

The examinations organized by the Beijing Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee in accordance with State Council regulations on engineering and technical posts are being given at 360 sites.

The purpose of the examinations is to give these college graduates a chance for promotion as well as to encourage them to raise their knowledge to the levels of pre-1966 college graduates, according to Han Lin of the scientific and technological committee.

The Beijing testing reflects a nationwide effort to upgrade the qualifications of people who went through college during the Cultural Revolution, when China's institutions of higher learning were in sorry shape.

China has a total of more than 900,000 college graduates who graduated in 1970-76. Measures are being taken across China to raise their academic level and ability.

In Beijing, Han Lin said, the examinees come from more than 200 units. They entered colleges or universities by way of recommendation instead of through examinations and only studied for two or three years at school, their knowledge is insufficient and unsystematic, and their levels vary greatly since the examination system was abolished at the time.

Han Lin predicted that about 4,000 of the 13,000 young college graduates taking the citywide tests could pass.

"The testing can provide a set of concrete standards through which we can push people toward achievement," she said. "The idea is to try to pinpoint

their weaknesses and correct deficiencies rather than to kick them out. These young people could be worthy successors to the cause of science and technology in China, if they work hard and efforts are made to upgrade them."

Those who fail in this round will be given another chance in the exams next year and the year after.

Following these tests, functional skill tests will be given by the units in which they work.

It is estimated that most of the examinees will attain the standard of assistant engineer during these three rounds of testing. Those who fail every time will be transferred to other jobs, according to the science and technology committee.

In August this year, the municipal scientific and technological committee and the Beijing Broadcasting Bureau launched a television course in basic sciences aimed specially at helping those whose education suffered in the Cultural Revolution.

Students followed the course full-time, according to Han Lin, and the units in which they work invited teachers from the major universities in Beijing to serve as tutors.

In tests given during the four-month course, 68.9 percent of the students failed the higher mathematics portion, 73 percent flunked physics, for the first time and 55 percent flunked for the second time and 56 percent failed the chemistry portion, Han Lin said.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING OPENS FIRST NIGHT COLLEGE OF LAW

OW131306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipal Night College of Law, the first run by a municipality in China, was formally opened at a ceremony in a west Beijing meeting hall today.

Starting next Monday, the college will run 16 law courses, three political theory courses, three cultural courses and one elective course in foreign languages. It has 156 students.

Those who pass the graduation examination will be given diplomas and regarded as regular college graduates.

Wang Feizan, president of the college, who is also a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of Beijing Municipal People's Congress, said at the ceremony: "The college will train legal workers who have a good knowledge of the law, are objective, fair, upright and are ready to devote their lives to the law."

The college is jointly run by the Beijing Judicial Bureau, the Beijing branch of the Jiusan Association, one of China's eight democratic parties, and the law department of Beijing University.

The students, 114 men and 42 women aged between 18 and 45, were chosen from over 1,000 applicants among legal workers in Beijing.

Jian Jingsheng, 25, a clerk at Beijing's intermediate people's court, who earned top marks in the entrance examination, said at today's ceremony: "It is important for me to get more knowledge. It is regrettable when one does not have sufficient knowledge to cope with his work."

Xiao Yongqing, vice-president of the college and deputy dean of the Department of Law at Beijing University, said: "Of the 1,800 legal workers in Beijing, only 12 percent have received college-level legal training. The rest are ex-servicemen with middle-school education. They lack sufficient knowledge to administer the law properly."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING REFORMS DISCUSSED

OW250828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)—How to develop a comprehensive nationwide plan for foreign language study in China, broaden language students' curriculum and improve language teachers' training and skills were the main concerns at a recent meeting of language education specialists held in Qingdao, east China.

Today's GUANGMING DAILY carries a report on the meeting, which was attended by representatives from 34 foreign language teaching units.

The paper says the specialists agreed it is necessary to develop a plan outlining the country's requirements regarding numbers and standards of foreign language school graduates.

Many specialists pointed out that language students in the past have concentrated on language alone, and suggested the curriculum should be expanded to provide a general education which includes science and the arts. They also suggested more elective courses and more free study time for language students.

Participants said the urgent demand for language teachers in China now requires a variety of teacher training programs for different school levels. Teachers could go through two, three or four-year courses, and some schools could offer four or five-year courses for highly qualified interpreters, researchers and language specialists.

Continuing education for language teachers, offering advanced degrees through examination and sending some young teachers abroad for further study were other recommendations.

Participants at the meeting also proposed that foreign language teaching should begin in the first year of middle school. Some suggested that foreign language institutes across the country become language centers offering good libraries, teaching materials and even electronic teaching aids.

The GUANGMING DAILY also reports that the Chinese Ministry of Education has invited 75 foreign teachers to retrain young English language teachers in 24 institutes and universities around China. They will conduct six-month courses, dealing with such things as teaching methods, linguistics, literature and technical English. It is hoped that some 5,000 teachers will benefit from these courses.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARTISTS ASSOCIATION SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ART IN 1980

OW300712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Chinese Artists Association said today 1980 was a year of "vigorous thinking within the arts and of quick expansion of artists unions."

In a year-end press interview, 53-year-old Kan Fenggang, a secretary of the association, said he supported the 1980 trend of "opening up of long-shelved topics of disagreement."

Forums on "The Language of Painting Arts," "Re-evaluation of Realism" and "The Art of the Human Body" and nine conferences for painters and sculptors, art teachers, editors and researchers were held during the year.

Speakers had pointed to the intervention of commercial interests in art and demanded "a deeper understanding and more honest interpretation of life." They called for greater efforts to develop oil painting and other fields of fine arts that are relatively weak in China. Social responses to the influences of Western arts were also discussed.

Beijing saw an unprecedented number of art exhibitions in 1980, among them more than 20 national and multi-provincial shows, Kan Fenggang said.

His association had organized 13 trips during the year for painters to visit famous scenic spots and minority regions. A big new studio had been completed in the Beijing Botanical Garden for young painters who cannot afford private studios.

Five publishing houses are now specializing in fine arts, Kan said. Beijing's People's Publishing House of Fine Arts printed nearly 150 million books and drawings in 1980. A textbook of sketching techniques ran into 110,000 copies in its first printing.

Among the year's most valuable new albums were collections of classics from the Palace Museum in Beijing, the best works of great modern painters Xu Beihong, Qi Baishi, Li Kuchan, Li Keran, and the selected works of foreign masters.

Drawing lessons were revived in middle and primary schools, and school groups are taken regularly to art galleries and museums.

Three shows of new year pictures, scrolls and calendars are now running in Beijing's downtown shopping centre of Wangfujing. XINHUA bookstores have received complaints from buyers who say too many of the calendars and new year pictures are of film stars. Customers have asked for more traditional paintings in future supply.

Kan Fenggang said that in 1981 the Chinese Artists Association will give priority to helping young painters and promoting academic exchanges. "We have great expectations for new creative experiences," he said. The association has a membership of 1,845, of whom 715 joined in 1980. Most are below middle age.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PLAY ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION PRAISED

OW311250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA)--Eighty-year-old veteran of China's film industry Xia Yan has high praise for a new Chinese film "Night Rain" which shows people's diverse reactions to an episode during the "Cultural Revolution."

The vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Film Artists' Association said: "Of all the films on similar themes, this is effective."

The praise comes from one who has spoken out on many occasions since the downfall of the gang of four about the need to eliminate the hangover of the gang's influence in cinema art, although he agreed that there had been a general improvement in the past few years.

Xia Yan was speaking at a meeting called by the Cinema Research Institute and the China Film Library to assess the artistic achievements of "Night Rain."

A new production of the Shanghai film studio, "Night Rain" is set on a Yangtze River voyage from Sichuan to Wuhan during the Cultural Revolution. A poet named Qiu Shi who is condemned as a counter-revolutionary is being taken to a destination most likely on orders from the gang of four. One of the two escorts is middle-aged man who remains seemingly neutral till the end of the story when he is shown helping the poet escape to safety. The other is a Red Guard, a school girl much poisoned by the gang. At first she finds the cabin in which they are staying too hot since all the other passengers are hostile to her. This prompts her to think things through and she comes to understand the poet better. Finally, she also helps him escape.

The 30 and more participants in the discussion agreed that the film was a far deeper presentation of the struggle against the gang of four.

One of the speakers was the poet He Jingzhi. He said: "The film makes one weep. But it gives one strength and aesthetic enjoyment. We need more films of this kind."

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries two reviews. One critic sums up the artistic characteristics of "Night Rain" this way: conviction emerges from popular indignation; there is a sense of the good and beautiful amid a perilous situation; characterization is achieved with quiet elegance; and the implications of the theme are suggested through condensation of material.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURAL RELICS PUBLISHING HOUSE BROADENS SCOPE

OW301224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Cultural Relics Publishing House has published 95 titles this year covering a wider range of subjects than in previous years. Titles are one-third more than two years ago. Included are more works on ancient science and post-liberation discoveries.

"Gansu Painted Pottery" and "Qinghai Painted Pottery" are of great value for studying human activity in China's new stone age in the northwest.

"An Album of Ancient Relics and Documents Connected With Astronomy" deals with 52 items ranging from the neolithic age to the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Included is China's earliest extant work on the subject "Astrology Based on Five Planets" which contains a record of the movements of the Jupiter, Saturn and Mars from 246 to 177 B.C.

Also issued were books dealing with cradles of bronze culture, the first two volumes of the five-volume "Bronzes of Shang and Zhou Dynasties Unearthed in Shaanxi Province," and the first of the three-volume "Bronzes of Shang and Zhou Dynasties Unearthed in Henan Province."

Collections of archeological reports include "Excavation Report of a Han Tomb in Mancheng" (two volumes) and "Sui and Tang Tombs on Outskirts of Changan (Today's Xi'an)."

"The Yingxian Timber Pagoda," a book of great scientific value, deals with this eleventh century Shanxi Province octagonal ten-storeyed Buddhist pagoda which is 67.31 metres high. The State Council proclaimed it as one of the country's important cultural relics in 1961. The book contains 35 scale drawings and 142 photographs of the outside and interior. It was compiled by Chen Mingda, famous historian of ancient Chinese architecture.

Chinese painting and calligraphy are represented by "An Album of Famous Paintings of Song Dynasty," "Collected Paintings of Liaoning Provincial Museum (Sequel)," "Imperial Hand-carriage" by Yan Liben of the Tang Dynasty and "Spring Excursion of Lady Guoguo and Her Party," a handcopy by the art patron and painter, Emperor Hui Zong of the Northern Song Dynasty, and "Two Horses" by Ren Renfa of the Yuan Dynasty. Scheduled for issue in

chronological order are "Twenty Specimens of Chinese Calligraphy, Rubbings From Stone Tablets in Longmen Grottoes" (chosen from among over 1,000 fine examples of the northern Wei over fourteen hundred years ago) and "Chinese Calligraphy: Liu Gongquan" (two volumes). Liu Gongquan was a famous Tang Dynasty calligrapher.

The first of the five-volume "Grottoes in China: Mogao Grotto in Dunhuang" will soon come off the press in Beijing. A Japanese edition has already been published in Tokyo. "Art Treasures of Dunhuang" was published this year in cooperation with the Hong Kong branch of the Joint Publishing Company.

In scientific research the publishing house has edited and published "Thirty Years of Archeological Work," a collection of 30 papers, with an appendix of major events in this field. Other books include "A collection of archeological papers on Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties," "Collected Papers on Ancient Chinese Weapons" as well as "Study of an Ancient Cadaver in Mawangtui Tomb No 1 of the Han Dynasty in Changsha," and books dealing with studies of textile fabrics, animal and plant specimens in this tomb and manuscript copies of lost ancient books written on Chinese silk (the first volume), found in tombs at Mawangtui. Another important book is "Studies of Oral and Written Language of the Nuzhens."

The publishing house has also printed two series of booklets, one on ancient monuments and relics and the other on revolutionary ones. Already published are: "Great Wall," "White Horse Monastery (one of China's earliest Buddhist monasteries)," "Xuan Zhong Monastery (the cradle of the Pure Land Sect of Buddhism in China)" and "Lugouqiao Bridge."

It is editor of "Cultural Relics," a monthly, "Revolutionary Relics," a bi-monthly, "Chinese Cultural Relics" (a pictorial) and prints journals of the Palace Museum, the Beijing Library and the Museum of Chinese History.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN MINORITIES HOLD EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW190814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--An exhibition of garments and adornments of the minority nationality peoples living in southwest China's Yunnan Province is attracting tens of thousands of visitors every day in the Chinese capital.

The exhibition, which opened at the Beijing Natural History Museum last week, displays hundreds of pictures and samples of shoes, dresses, earrings, necklaces and daggers of exquisite design and elegant workmanship. The intent is to help explain the history, daily life, arts and crafts, culture and customs of the minority peoples.

Gao Zongyu, chief organizer of the exhibition, said, it is part of the effort to enhance mutual understanding among the people of various nationalities in China and to promote national unity. "It also provides a good opportunity for anthropological and ethnological research," he said.

Yunnan Province has the largest concentration of different minority nationalities in China. Of the 56 nationalities which have been identified, 22 live there, accounting for one-third of the province's total population. Before nation-side liberation in 1949, these people still lived in a primitive state and only some had reached even the level of feudalism. But while great changes have taken place in their economy and culture over the past 30 years, many of their customs and habits have persisted.

Many of the minorities' lifestyles and traditions are reflected in the objects on display. The Bai people's blue sleeveless jacket worn over a white shirt harmonizes with the natural scenery of the place where they live--by the snowcapped mountains and blue waters of Erhai Lake. The moon-and-star patterned clothes worn by the women of Nasi Nationality symbolize their industriousness; legend has it that all Nasi men went out to war while the women did the farm labor, rising before dawn and returning home after dusk.

One of the most attractive items on display is the cockcomb hat worn by the women of Yi Nationality. According to a legend of this nationality, a monster wanted to take possession of a beautiful girl who was in love with a

young man. It killed the young man, but when it chased the girl, a cock crowed and scared the monster away. The girl carried the cock to the dead youth, and the cock's crow brought him back to life. Later on, the girl made a hat in the shape of the cockcomb and the couple lived happily thereafter. The hat was decorated with as many as a thousand silver beads, blinking like the stars in the night sky, said to symbolize the night when the monster was scared to death.

Pictures on display show the tattooing patterns on men of Wa Nationality, the needled designs on the faces of Dulong women, and the head hoops, giant earrings, bracelets and necklaces characteristic of these minority people.

Also on display are pottery, primitive tools, poison arrows, hieroglyphs and musical instruments these minority people used before liberation.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURAL NEWS ON PUBLICATIONS, OPERA

OW241211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--A collection of more than 200 poems on China's 1911 revolution has just been published by the Changjiang Art and Literature Publishing House in Wuhan, Hubei Province.

"Poems on the 1911 Revolution" contains poems by over 50 revolutionaries from the democratic revolution led by Sun Yat-sen, many of whom were later involved in the revolution that brought about the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949.

The poets include Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xin (a military leader in the Sun Yat-sen movement), Qiu Jin (a woman revolutionary active at the close of the Qing Dynasty), Liao Zhongkai (Sun Yat-sen's assistant), He Xiangning (wife of Liao Zhongkai and formerly vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang), Marshal Zhu De (formerly chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC), and Dong Biwu (formerly vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee).

The book includes short biographies of each poet and the poems are annotated.

The Joint Book Company in Beijing has recently published "Notes on Wen Yiduo," which recounts the life of this poet, scholar and revolutionary who died in July, 1946.

The book includes historical data, poems and articles and stories from Wen Yiduo's life, mostly written by his colleagues, students, comrades-in-arms and relatives.

The Joint Book Company also plans to publish Wen Yiduo's "Annotations on 'Asking the Heavens'" and to reprint the "Complete Works of Wen Yiduo."

The China Research Society of Traditional Operas on Modern Themes has been set up in Nanjing.

The Society was formed by eight opera troupes from Beijing, Shanghai and Zhejiang, Hunan, Shandong, Henan and Shanxi provinces.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION SPONSORS FILM RECEPTION

OW271851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--A new colour film "Legend of Tianyun Mountain," with the 1957 anti-rightist movement and rehabilitation efforts two decades later as its theme, was shown this evening at a film reception for foreign correspondents working in Beijing.

The All-China Journalists Association, which sponsored the reception, also invited the film cast--actress, scenarist and director--to meet the journalists.

Four characters are involved in the film: the young communist Luo Qun wrongly labelled a "rightist" but who devoted his whole heart to surveying for the country's resources, his friend Wu Yao who passed the verdict on Luo Qun and tried to obstruct the effort to rehabilitate him, Lou Qun's sweetheart Song Wei who broke with him under political pressure and later married Wu Yao, and Luo Qun's wife Feng Qinglan, the real heroine of the film, who married Luo Qun and assisted him to complete his work of research in hardships.

Lu Yanzhou, who wrote the original novel and adapted it into the film, came from Hefei of Anhui Province yesterday. He said this evening that his intention was to help people draw lessons from their experiences in life and help restore the values debased during the ten years of chaos.

When the film was shown in Hefei, he told the reporters, the young people attending the seven previews received it well. A young printer told Lu Yanzhou after seeing the film that "a person must have a purpose in life, like Luo Qun in the film."

The screenwriter said he was satisfied with the work of the two actresses.

Xie Jin, the director, said that the focus of the film was on bringing out what is best in people. The film was not intended to arouse a controversy over the anti-rightist campaign of 1957, a subject which, he added, could well be left to a newspaper editorial to deal with.

"Let there be more and more people like Feng Qinglan in our country. This is what I want to say through the film," he said.

Films of such themes in which people criticized their own mistakes were a sign of strength and maturity, the director stated.

When asked how she liked the part she acted in the film, actress Shih Jianlan said she "loved this character for its inner beauty, moral strength. She is like a candle which burns itself off to give light to others." Once a Shaoxing opera singer, the 30 year old actress felt her stage experience was useful. "The traditional opera is expressive in bringing out inner feeling, especially through the use of eyes," she said.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING STATISTICS BUREAU CRITICIZES COSTLY WEDDINGS

OW030527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipal Statistics Bureau said today that young couples who married in the capital in 1980 spent an average of 1,554 yuan each on the wedding ceremony and on setting up house--equivalent to more than a year's wages for the bride and groom. Often, they had to borrow to pay the bills.

In a survey of 180 newly-wed couples, the bureau found that only 28 of them spent less than 1,000 yuan. Another 113 couples spent between 1,000 and 2,000 yuan and the remaining 39 spent more than 2,000 yuan.

About 21 percent of the money was spent on the wedding feast, sweets and cigarettes. About 33 percent was spent on bedding and clothes, and nearly 44 percent went on furniture and electrical appliances. One or two percent was used for other purposes.

The bureau pointed out that most of the young people earn less than 50 yuan a month, exclusive of bonuses. Often they spent beyond their means and had to borrow or rely on their parents for the money. On average, only 49.6 percent of the money they spent was their own.

The bureau said this sort of extravagance should not be encouraged. It said the practice of giving lavish feasts and sending expensive gifts had imposed a heavy obligation on the friends and relatives of bridal couples.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'CONGREN RIBAO' REPORTS ON PROHIBITION OF FIRECRACKERS

OW131244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)—Chinese authorities, in a notice issued recently, call on passengers not to bring with them explosives or inflammable articles while travelling by train, bus, ship or plane, reports the WORKERS' DAILY today.

The joint notice of the State Economic Commission and a number of ministries related to transport, commerce and public security prohibits the production and selling of fire crackers filled with potassium chlorate, red phosphorus and realgar, fire crackers which instantly explode when knocked or struck.

The units producing or selling such fire crackers will be held responsible if accidents occur due to explosion. Those who brought them on the trains, buses, ships or planes will certainly be dealt with.

Over the past few years, the notice points out, numerous explosions and fires have broken out on trains, ships, buses and planes, causing serious casualties and heavy losses of public property.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

PHYSICAL CULTURE MEETING--Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--A national physical culture science report meeting was held 15-22 December 1980 in Beijing. It was attended by about 300 professional and sparetime physical culture science researchers from some 120 units in various provinces, municipalities and regions. The meeting received 621 papers, 280 of which were read at the meeting. Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council, attended and addressed the meeting. [OW290014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 22 Dec 80 OW]

1980 FILM PRODUCTION--Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--China has produced 80 feature films and opera films this year, a 20 percent increase over last year, announced Chen Bo, director of the Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, to the Beijing-based foreign correspondents attending a film reception this evening. Between January and October, the regular cinema houses attracted a total of 4,500 million viewers, a slight increase over the same period of last year. The figure does not include those served by the mobile teams. This year's new progress, according to director Chen Bo, was made on the basis of what had been achieved in 1979, the year which saw a turning point for China's film industry after having overcome the catastrophes brought about by those ten chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution." New advances have been made in the quality of the films and there is also a wider variety of themes and forms. Among other developments he mentioned, fifteen co-productions with foreign countries have been finished or are in progress this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 27 Dec 80 OW]

MINISTRY OF CULTURE EVENT--Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--A 1980 competition of new plays, operas, music and dance begins today with a play entitled "A Day in K City" by the Chinese Children's Art Theatre, which illustrates the theme of equality before the law. Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the event will feature 13 performing troupes. They will give about 50 performances over a three-month period. The emphasis will be on contemporary themes. According to Wu Xue, head of the No. 2 Bureau under the Ministry of Culture, the competition is intended to promote exchanges among troupes in order to raise their artistic level. New outstanding playwrights, directors, actors, musicians and stage designers are expected to emerge in the process, he said. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 26 Dec 80 OW]

NATURAL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION CONGRESS--According to GUANGMING RIBAO, the first congress of the Chinese Natural Museum Association was held in Beijing recently. The congress elected Pei Wenzhong, noted paleoanthropologist and curator of the Beijing Natural Museum, as chairman of the association council. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Dec 80 OW]

NATIONAL YOUTH ART EXHIBITION--Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Nearly 580 young painters and sculptors entered their works at the All-China Youth Art Exhibition that opened here this morning. Visitors are invited to cast a ballot for the best work. An awarding committee will announce the results. This is the second of its kind ever held in China since the country's first national youth art exhibition in 1957. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Dec 80 OW]

MARXIST THEORISTS--Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--"Marxism and Socialism" will be the central research theme of Marxist theories in China next year, the GUANGMING DAILY said today. This has been decided by the Chinese Society for the Study of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Works at a meeting in Guangzhou, south China. The project will cover the following topics of immediate significance to China: determining the purpose of socialist construction; contradictions in socialist society and their solutions; developing the socialist economy and culture; practising socialist democracy; preventing the communist party, as the leader, from becoming the ruler. The meeting also discussed preparation for the commemoration of the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, which falls in 1983. The participants reviewed major world events of the past century, especially since the second world war, that influenced the development of Marxism, and the various tendencies that surfaced within the Marxist ranks. Attention was called to the study of European theories on communism and formulas of socialism. [Text] [OW300306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 30 Dec 80]

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS--Beijing, Dec 22 (AFP)--The Chinese Government has decided to allow all religious buildings, with the exception of those being used as factories or schools, to revert to their original religious functions again, an official spokesman said here today. The spokesman for the government's religious affairs bureau said that restoration work necessary to repair the many places of worship which were damaged or destroyed during the Cultural Revolution would be carried out "gradually." The government decision was taken "recently" under the policy of religious tolerance currently being applied by the Chinese authorities the spokesman added. [Text] [OW231124 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 23 Dec 80]

CULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS--Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Twenty local operas on contemporary themes, presented by 16 leading theaters in Fujian Province, have been entered in a provincial contest for the best script, performance, direction, music and decor. Guangdong held its 1980 provincial music festival this month with 830 songs and instrumental pieces, one-third of which were new compositions. A number of items are based on traditional music, with more modern melodies. Playwrights, directors, actors and actresses from Beijing's leading drama theaters discussed the role of the stage director, truthfulness of creative works, training new playwrights

and encouraging new plays at a meeting called by the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. They also exchanged views on the lack of artistic quality of some plays, and the tendency to present plays that "sell well" but do not have serious content. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 21 Dec 80 OW]

QI BAISHI'S PAINTINGS --Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--A selection of 108 paintings of China's best-known modern Chinese-ink painter, the late Qi Baishi, has been published in Beijing as a paper-back album. During the "Cultural Revolution," Qi Baishi's paintings were branded as feudalistic and petty-bourgeois and were banned. However, since the fall of the gang of four, there has been increasing demand for a popular collection of his works. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

MINORITY LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES--Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA)--China is to set up publishing houses in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Tibet to publish books in the local languages. The call for the new publishing houses was made at a national meeting of minority language publishers in Beijing. The conference, attended by delegates from 12 of China's provinces and autonomous regions, was sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the State Publication Administrative Bureau. The delegates discussed the training of more editorial and printing staff and mapped out a three-year plan for publishing new works in the Mongolian, Uygur, Tibetan, Kazak, Korean, Tai and Yi languages, including historical writings, folk and classical literature and textbooks, medical books and dictionaries. They also called on the government to provide more subsidies for minority language publishing and to improve the network for distributing books. China has 55 minority nationalities--about six percent of the population--and 19 of them have written languages. At present, the country has 17 publishing houses which have minority language departments staffed by about 1,000 editors and translators. [Text] [OW091019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 8 Dec 80]

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE--Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--The People's Educational Publishing House, China's chief publisher of school textbooks, recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. In the past three years, the publishing house has compiled and published a complete set of texts for the ten-year school system, both primary and secondary levels. Draft copies were sent to technicians and teachers across the country for comment before publication, and the publisher also sent representatives to various areas to gather suggestions. Over five hundred scientific and engineering texts and education books for teacher's colleges were also published. Forty-five well-known scientists and professors acted as advisers in compiling the primary and secondary school texts, and 370 experienced teachers from colleges and universities served on editorial boards which supervised the writing of texts covering 14 basic subjects in science and engineering. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

HEBEI ARCHEOLOGICAL FIND--Shijiazhuang, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--Nine and a half counting rods made of animal bones and dating back 1800 years have been found in a tomb uncovered on a construction site on the outskirts of Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province. The counting rods are 7.8 to 8.9 centimeters long and 0.4 centimeters square at the ends. A "wuzhu" coin minted in the first century A.D. and a pottery model of a well-head

were unearthed at the same time. Archeologists estimate that the counting rods date from the early Eastern Han Dynasty (A.D. 25-220). The discovery of the Eastern Han Dynasty rods verified the account in records of the Sui Dynasty (581-618) that counting rods gradually became shorter and changed from being round to square. It also provides material for the study of the development of Chinese calculating tools. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 5 Dec 80 OW]

SPORTS COMPETITION--Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--1980 is a year of bumper harvest for Chinese sportsmen and women in their international competitions. This is the second year since the restoration of China's legitimate right at the International Olympic Committee. China sent its first team to the Winter Olympics. Apart from a boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics owing to Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, Chinese sportsmen and women participated in a series of contests of world calibre. [Excerpt] [OW281906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Dec 80]

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS--Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--Mid-night mass was celebrated on Christmas Eve yesterday at the Church of St. Joseph and the Church of Immaculate Conception. Amid Merry Christmas music, Chinese and foreign Catholics attended a mid-night mass conducted by Bishop Yang Gaojian at the Church of Immaculate Conception and another by Bishop Fu Tieshan at the Church of St. Joseph. The Church of St. Joseph, located not far from business centre Wangfujing, was built in 1666. It was closed down and turned into a warehouse during the "Cultural Revolution." It was restored and repaired last month. Bishop Zong Huaide, chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association, and Bishop Tu Shihua held mass again today at the two churches. Christmas service was also held in Protestant churches here yesterday evening. At the same time, diplomatic envoys were invited to a Christmas party in the Nationalities Palace of Culture. [Text] [OW250208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 25 Dec 80] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Catholics and Protestants celebrated Christmas in a variety of activities today. A tea party was held here this afternoon jointly by the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, the National Administrative Commission and the Chinese Catholic Church and the Chinese Catholic Bishops College. In his speech, Zong Huaide, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, said: "I am pleased to see fellow Christians celebrating Christmas so happily." More than 4,000 Shanghai Catholics attended the pontifical mass in the Church of Saint Ignatius of Zi Ka Wei, which is the biggest Cathedral in China. Eighty-eight-year-old Bishop Zhang Jiashu, head of the Chinese Catholic Bishops College, officiated at the mass. Protestants and Catholics in Guangzhou attended the Christmas service and mass in the Xi'an Church and the Stone Room Cathedral respectively. [Text] [OW251634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Dec 80]

HAINAN PAPER BANNED--Beijing, 2 Jan (AFP)--A provincial Chinese daily newspaper has again been banned to foreign readers after being freely available to them for a year. The newspaper is the HAINAN DAILY, published in the southern island of Hainan off the Tonkin Gulf opposite Vietnam. Beijing postal services gave no explanation for the move when they refused to renew

subscriptions to the HAINAN DAILY for 1981. The newspaper which usually reached the Chinese capital a week late, was one of the richest in news items revealing the state of undevelopment of the Chinese countryside, observers said. The HAINAN DAILY abounded in accounts of superstitious customs and difficulties the regime had in doing away with them so that such practices would not drag the country's modernisation under. The newspaper also reported various clan fights, events such as sabotage against oil well installations, and lengthy rundowns on the development of smuggling goods illegally brought into the country by sea from Hong Kong. [Text] [OW020810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 2 Jan 81]

BOOKS ON TAIWAN--Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--Sixteen new books about Taiwan were published this year in Beijing, Shanghai and Fujian. One of the new books, "Motherland's Taiwan," gives information about Taiwan's political, economic, cultural, educational and social life. "Taiwan Economics" describes its agriculture, industry, transportation, foreign trade, banking and finance. Among the literary titles are "Selection of Taiwan Poems," which presents the works of 80 authors, "Selection of Taiwan Folk Songs" and "Taiwan Folk Legends." Novels by Li-hua Yu and Hualing Nieh, two Chinese-born American writers are also on the list. Hualing Nieh's "Taiwan Anecdote" and her novel "Shangqing and Taohong," and Li-hua Yu's novel "Palms Again and Again," describe the life of people from the mainland who now live in Taiwan. [Text] [OW231244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 23 Dec 80]

XINJIANG KAZAK-CHINESE DICTIONARY--China's first Kazak-Chinese dictionary has been published by the Xinjiang People's Publishing House. The dictionary, which will be put on sale soon, is expected to promote mutual understanding and cultural exchange between the Kazak and Han people. It will also enhance the development of China's multinational culture. [OW271315 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 21 Dec 80]

XINJIANG RURAL SAVINGS--Urumqi, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Bank savings by rural collectives and individuals in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have increased substantially this year. Between January and November this year, deposits by people's communes and their subdivisions went up 24.5 percent over the same 1979 period, those of individual commune members by 86.6 percent, those of state farms and stockbreeding farms by 20.3 percent and those of workers on these farms by 22.6 percent. Ismail Amat (of Uygur Nationality), chairman of the people's government of the region, recently noted that the big increase in bank savings indicates that people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, an area of national minority groups, have earned more income and that the region's living standards have improved. The per capita income of peasants and herdsmen this year will be up by seven percent over last year, he said, thanks to increased production, raised purchasing prices for farm and sideline products and government tax remissions or exemptions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 27 Dec 80 OW]

PLA THEATER ART EXHIBITION--Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The first PLA all-army theater art exhibition formally opened on 8 December in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum. The exhibition is sponsored by the Culture Department of the PLA General Political Department. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 7 Dec 80 OW]

TOURISM PERSONNEL TRAINING--Wuhan, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The China Travel and Tourism Bureau recently held a national discussion meeting on tourism workers' education in Wuhan Municipality. At the meeting, the responsible persons of tourism departments and tourism schools in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions discussed matters concerning funds, faculty and teaching materials of tourism education. There are tourism schools for training hotel managers, clerks and workers in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Sichuan and Hubei. The Hangzhou University and the Dalian Foreign Language College offer tourism economy and Japanese-language tourist guides courses respectively. Secondary tourism schools have been set up in Tianjin, Beijing and Zhejiang. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 12 Dec 80 OW]

BEIJING PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--Beijing Municipality held a meeting on 25 December to promote planned parenthood. Party committees at all levels are urged to continue to encourage family planning and deferred marriage and childbirth. This year Beijing's population growth rate has returned to approximately 9 percent from less than 2 percent in 1976 and this growth trend will continue for the next 8 years. Beijing's population already exceeds 8.7 million. As there are 770,000 young people of marriageable age in Beijing today, it will be difficult to keep population down to under 10 million at any time as instructed by the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee if measures are not immediately taken to control the population. During the meeting, Bei Jiefu, vice mayor of Beijing, urged that the CCP Central Committee's open letter be energetically propagated from now to the spring festival. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Dec 80]

ANHUI NEWSPAPER--"FU XIAO BAO," a newspaper with glorious traditions, will resume publication on new year's day. The paper, first published on 30 September 1938, used to be a paper circulated within the political department of the fourth division of the new fourth army. It later became the organ of the party committee of the Soviet region in Henan and Anhui and the paper of the Changjiang-Huaihe Regional Party Committee and the Suxian Prefectural Party Committee. The paper was forced to suspend publication in July 1972 when the gang of four was on the rampage. The new "FU XIAO BAO" will be published every Wednesday, informing mainly peasants and grassroot cadres in the rural areas about the party's policies and scientific and cultural knowledge and reflecting their demands. [OW031315 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80]

SHANGHAI FRONT WORK--On 29 December the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting for leading members of various democratic parties, the Association of Industry and Commerce, the Nationalities Affairs Committee and religious organizations to greet the new year and discuss how to uphold the party's readjustment policies and strengthen political and ideological work. The leading members of various parties maintained that political and ideological work must be further strengthened in the new year and that the party's readjustment policies must be fully and firmly implemented. Zhang Chengzong, director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, chaired and addressed the meeting. [OW031315 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 80]

CHINA DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION MEETING--Beijing 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the China Association for promoting democracy held a meeting to exchange experience

on serving the four modernizations from 20 to 29 December in Beijing. More than 120 responsible persons of the association from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the meeting. Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang spoke at the meeting. He talked about the readjustment and reform of education at present and praised association members for their work in the educational field. Zhou Jianren, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, attended the opening ceremony. Ye Shengtao, vice chairman of the association's Central Committee, encouraged association members to educate the young into qualified socialist citizens. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 29 Dec 80]

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM SYMPOSIUM--The first national symposium to discuss the teaching of scientific socialism at party schools was recently held in Guangzhou. The meeting exchanged experience in teaching scientific socialism and discussed the nature of socialism, the superiority of socialism, socialist democracy and law, and subject matters and the system of scientific socialism to be studied. The meeting also exchanged opinions on compiling textbooks on scientific socialism and about forming a preparatory committee for the National Society of Scientific Socialism. The meeting was cosponsored by the CCP Central Committee Party School, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Party School and the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee Party School. Attending the meeting were 223 people from 117 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party schools and departments concerned. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 30 Dec 80]

SHANGHAI STUDENT CRIME RATE--JIEFANG RIBAO reporters have learned from the Shanghai Municipal Public Security and Education Departments that the crime rate among students in Shanghai has declined since the beginning of this year, from 31.8 percent in May to 15.5 percent in November. It is the lowest figure since the start of the cultural revolution, but is still much higher than that before its start. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 80]

LITERARY MAGAZINE--Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--"Literary Works and Contentions," a unique journal exclusively reproducing current controversial literary works and contentions and arguments spurred by these works, will come into being on 1 January 1981. Edited by the Chinese Society of Modern Literature, it is published by the Tianjin Beihua [one hundred flowers] publishing house. [OW041716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0321 GMT 31 Dec 80]

HONG KONG PUBLISHING AGENCY--Hong Kong, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The Joint Publishing Company, the Commercial Press and the Zhonghua Book Company will have a joint Hong Kong general administration office beginning 1 January 1981 to facilitate cooperation with foreign publishing houses. All of these three companies' branches in Hong Kong and overseas will be under this office's unified management. [OW041716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 31 Dec 80]

SHAANXI PUBLICATION--Xian, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--"XIAN WANBAO" resumed publication on new year's day. The paper, warmly welcomed by the masses of Xian Municipality, was forced to suspend publication during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and later to change its name to "XIAN RIBAO." To meet the needs of the broad masses of readers, the paper resumed as an evening paper. After resumption of publication, "XIAN WANBAO" will be geared to the needs of grassroots units and the masses,

with increased news on economic and cultural topics of great concern to the masses, and it will start such columns as "Xian Today," "The New Face of the Ancient City," "The Xian Market," "Friends of Youth," and "Mailbox on Life." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 1 Jan 81]

1980 BEST-SELLING BOOKS--Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--A special study of China's economic problems by the noted economist Xue Muqiao was among China's best-selling books last year. It sold 2.1 million copies, indicating a rising interest in politico-economic subjects, booksellers in the capital said. "Be a Qualified Communist" and "Days with Commander Peng Dehuai" were also best-sellers. Peng Dehuai, minister of national defence in the 1950's, was persecuted to death during the Cultural Revolution. Others at the top of the popularity list were two general knowledge encyclopedias (a total of 6.63 million copies); the ancient classics "Pilgrimage to the West" and "The Biography of Yue Fei" (a total of 3.35 million); a selection of short stories by Mao Dun, a noted contemporary writer; the novel "C.I.D. Superintendent," by the young writer Wang Yaping, one of the few detective stories to appear last year; "Selected Novels from Taiwan"; and Chinese translations of Romain Rolland's "Jean Christophe," Charlotte Wbronte's "Jane Eyre," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," and some foreign science fiction. Booklets on how to maintain T.V. sets, cassette recorders, refrigerators and on gardening are also selling extremely well. [Text] [OWO30425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 2 Jan 81]

NEW OPERA SOCIETY--Nanjing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Society for Studying Modern Operas was established in Nanjing Municipality yesterday. On 1 December, the Ministry of Culture called a meeting of eight local opera troupes from Shanghai, Hunan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Henan and Shanxi to discuss creation of more and better local opera plays on contemporary themes. A speech was delivered at the discussion meeting by Vice Minister Zhou Weizhi of culture. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 10 Dec 80 OW]

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